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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
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QUESTION OF THE COMORIAN ISLAND OF MAYOTTE
THE SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN AND ITS IMPLICATIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY
QUESTION OF PALESTINE
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST
POLICIES OF APARTHEID OF THE GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH AFRICA
DECLARATION OF THE ASSEMBLY OF HEADS OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT OF THE ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY ON THE AERIAL AND NAVAL MILITARY ATTACK AGAINST THE SOCIALIST PEOPLE'S LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA BY THE PRESENT UNITED STATES ADMINISTRATION IN APRIL 1986
QUESTION OF CYPRUS
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QUESTIONS RELATING TO INFORMATION
DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION
INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION FOR THE ERADICATION OF POVERTY IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES
INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION FOR ECONOMIC GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT
ADVANCEMENT OF WOMEN
HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS

Letter dated 6 February 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Senegal to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

The Sixth Islamic Summit Conference was held at Dakar from 9 to 11 December 1991.

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the French, English and Arabic texts of the following documents:

(a) Dakar Declaration (annex I);

(b) Final communiqué (annex II);

(c) Report and resolutions on political affairs (annex III);

(d) Report and resolutions on economic and financial affairs (annex IV);

(e) Report and resolutions on cultural, social and information affairs (annex V);

(f) Resolutions on organizational, statutory and general matters (annex VI).

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annexes circulated as a document of the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session, under the agenda items entitled "Question of the Comorian island of Mayotte", "The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security", "Question of Palestine", "The situation in the Middle East", "Policies of apartheid of the Government of South Africa", "Declaration of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity on the aerial and naval military attack against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya by the present United States Administration in April 1986", "Question of Cyprus", "Consequences of the Iraqi occupation of and aggression against Kuwait", "Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East", "Israeli nuclear armament", "Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security", "United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East", "Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories", "Questions relating to information", "Development and international economic cooperation", "International cooperation for the eradication of poverty in developing countries", "International cooperation for economic growth and development", "Social development", "Advancement of women" and "Human rights questions"; and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mame Balla SY
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

ANNEX I

Dakar Declaration adopted by the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference (session of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, concord and unity), held at Dakar, Senegal, from 9 to 11 December 1991 (3-5 Jumada II, 1412H)

We the Sovereigns, Kings, Heads of State and Government of the Member States of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference met in Dakar, Republic of Senegal, from 3 - 5 Jumada II, 1412H (9 - 11 December, 1991), for the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, Concord and Unity). This Conference being held in Senegal, a country of the African Continent assumes, therefore, special significance, as it confirms the importance of the African dimension in the Joint Islamic Action.

Convinced that the African Member States of the Organization of the Islamic Conference contribute in an effective and positive manner to the consecration in these different countries of the genuine principles of Islam, raising the banner of the true religion and spreading its noble precepts in the service of closer cooperation, greater solidarity among peoples and consolidation of the foundations of peace and security in the world.

Firmly convinced that His Excellency President Abdou Diouf's Chairmanship of our prestigious Organization will be a fruitful and enriching period for the Islamic Ummah for its grandeur and the glory of our true religion at this crucial international juncture.

Convinced also that His Excellency President Abdou Diouf's sagacity together with his deep knowledge of the activities of the Islamic Conference, his vast experience and his eminent international stature will be the firmest support for the fulfillment of the aspirations of the Islamic Ummah.

Abiding by the noble teachings of Islam and in conformity with the objectives and principles of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

Reaffirming our resolve to fulfill our solemn pledges contained in the Makkah Al Mukarramah Declaration adopted by the Third Islamic Summit Conference to strengthen Islamic unity and solidarity by fostering Joint Islamic Action in different fields;

Recognizing the importance of the current process of fundamental transformation in the system of international relations;

Determined to contribute actively together with the international community towards the establishment of a New International Order based on peace and progress and respect for the international legality and capable of guaranteeing justice and equity for all;

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Emphasizing the importance of seeking solution to global issues through dialogue and cooperation among all nations of the World and adherence to the principles of international law and the resolutions of the United Nations;

Recognizing the indivisible nature of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination;

Committed to the achievement of the objectives outlined in the Plan of Action to Strengthen Economic Cooperation among Member States adopted by the Third Islamic Summit Conference;

Determined to foster further their cultural and information exchanges and to develop active cooperation in these fields;

Convinced of the need to rationalize and revitalize the institutional mechanisms of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference;

Strongly attached to fundamental freedoms and human rights for all peoples of the world and determined to act together to safeguard and promote the dignity of all Muslims;

Considering that solidarity must constitute a supreme value for guiding all development strategies established at the level of the Islamic Ummah.

Committing ourselves therefore to make efforts to organize more strongly this solidarity so that the immense material and human resources given to the Islamic Ummah by the Almighty Allah be perceived collectively as a manifestation of the Divine compassion for promoting the welfare of Member States of the OIC.

We solemnly pledge to unite our efforts in defence of all Islamic causes, and in the first place the cause of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, the foremost cause of Islam, to ensure equity and justice in settling outstanding issues, conflicts and disputes, to banish poverty, misery and disease; and to develop the necessary scientific and technological capabilities through inter-Islamic cooperation; to further enrich our glorious Islamic heritage; and to work together with the international community in all domains to usher for the Islamic Ummah and for the whole of mankind a new era of peace, progress and prosperity.

In pursuance of the above, we the leaders of the Member States of the Organization of the Islamic Conference solemnly commit ourselves to the following:

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I- POLITICAL COOPERATION

(i) We reaffirm our resolve to face the Israeli occupation of Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967; as well our determination to continue to reject and oppose the pursuit of Israeli plans and practices. We also reject and denounce those policies which make this occupation possible by providing it political, economic, demographic and military support. We also reject any initiative that does not conform to a just solution of the question of Palestine based on the realization of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people including their right to return to their homeland, their right to self-determination and the establishment of an independent Palestinian State in their homeland under the leadership of Palestine Liberation Organization, the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. We reaffirm our resolve to confront this occupation and pressure with all the means at our disposal to mobilize ourselves to strive for the liberation of the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories and the Holy places and to recover the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people as recognized by International Law and the U.N. Resolutions relating to the question of Palestine.

The violations committed against the Haram of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, the aggression perpetrated against Islamic and Christian sanctities in occupied Palestine and against the inalienable religious and national rights of the people of Palestine as well as the continuation of the aggression through the decisions aimed at annexing Al-Quds Al-Sharif and its usurpation from its legitimate owners prompt us to adopt a categoric stand in the face of this aggression and to denounce those who support or recognize it. Accordingly, we shall support efforts conducive to the liberation of Al Quds and shall consider such liberation as the major Islamic cause and the responsibility of the present generation of our Ummah until such time as Al Quds and the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories are liberated and returned to their legitimate owners by the Grace of Allah.

ii) We welcome and support the peace process which is under way and which is aimed at establishing a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East on the basis of Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 and of the formula of land for peace and the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people.

iii) We reaffirm resolution No.2/20-P adopted by the Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Istanbul concerning the occupied Syrian Golan. We further condemn Israel for persisting in the implementation of its settlement policies through the establishment of new settlements in the occupied Syrian Golan and through the adoption by the Israeli Knesset of the decision confirming previous Israeli decision to annex the occupied Syrian Golan inspite of the holding of the Peace Conference.

iv) We shall, within the framework of respect for the principles of international law and especially the principles of sovereign equality and respect for the rights inherent in the sovereignty, seek to develop further and consolidate our bilateral as well as multilateral relations.

(v) We shall refrain in our mutual relations as well as in our international relations in general from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state.

vi) We reaffirm our unanimous condemnation of the phenomenon of terrorism which constitutes a violation of the teachings of the glorious Islamic religion, values, norms and traditions of our countries which treat man with respect and dignity. We further affirm our unflinching determination to cooperate sincerely with the international community in its efforts within the framework of legality and respect of the principles of international law, with a view to eradicating international terrorism in all its forms and practices.

(vii) We shall scrupulously abide by the principles of non-intervention and non-interference in the internal affairs of our respective countries.

(viii) We consider as inviolable all the internationally recognized frontiers.

(ix) We shall settle any dispute that might arise amongst ourselves by peaceful means.

To this effect we shall use such means as negotiations, good offices, inquiry, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, judicial settlement or other peaceful means to settle any dispute between us especially by using all possibilities offered in this regard by the Organization of the Islamic Conference.

(x) We shall respect the equal rights of the peoples and their rights to self-determination, acting at all times in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charters of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and of the United Nations.

We shall join efforts to support the just struggle of the peoples under colonial domination or foreign occupation to enable them to exercise their right to self-determination.

(xi) We shall consider any threat against any Member State as directed against international peace and security, including those of the Member States. It is incumbent upon us to act individually and collectively within the framework of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, the United Nations and other international and regional organizations, to eliminate such a threat with a view to strengthening the security and stability of all Member States through the adoption of appropriate measures aimed at consolidating our cooperation in these fields within the framework of international legality.

In this connection, We affirm our conviction of the importance of establishing between us relations of permanent consultation and coordinating our efforts on the international scene in various domains, within the framework of the Charter, particularly in case of threats against our collective security or that of any Member State. We entrust the Secretary General of the Organization to follow up the development of such threats with all the required attention, and to undertake whatever contacts the situation may require, particularly with the two Bureaux of the Islamic Summit and the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, as well as the Member States as circumstances may require.

(xii) We shall encourage, where ever appropriate, the initiation of confidence and security building measures among Member States, bilaterally or at the sub-regional or regional levels in conformity with the provisions and principles of this Declaration.

(xiii) We shall individually and collectively endeavour to protect and promote the rights of Muslim communities and minorities in non-member states as well as strengthen the means of action of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference in this regard.

(xiv) We pledge to strengthen Joint Islamic Action in the humanitarian fields by consolidating the actions of existing bodies in particular to alleviate the suffering of refugees and displaced persons as well as to meet the contingencies resulting from natural and other disasters.

To this end we shall by active coordination with the General Secretariat of the Organization of the Islamic Conference; increase our individual and collective support for the competent UN Agencies particularly the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the United Nations Disaster Relief Organization.

II- COOPERATION IN THE FIELD OF ECONOMICS, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

(i) We shall promote the expansion of our mutual trade in goods and services by ensuring conditions in favour of such development. In this context we shall utilise the full potentials offered by the Organization of the Islamic Conference in particular the Standing Committee on Economic and Commercial Cooperation so as to conclude multilateral and intra-governmental and other agreements for the long term

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development of intra-Islamic trade and highlight the important role which the private sector could play and assist this sector to strengthen Joint Islamic Action, emphasizing the necessity of the Member States to take appropriate measures to establish economic and commercial contacts between the firms, organizations, banks and enterprises and other Islamic institutions as well as businessmen in Member States.

We shall endeavour to reduce or progressively eliminate all kinds of obstacles to the development of intra-Islamic trade and to encourage in the future the implementation of the principle of the Most Favoured Nation Clause.

In this regard we shall take appropriate measures to reduce, at all levels tariff and other barriers and study such other measures which are required to promote intra-Islamic economic and commercial cooperation including the prospects of promoting all forms of economic integration between Member States both at the regional or sub-regional levels leading to the setting up of an Islamic common market.

(ii) We shall consider measures for creating favourable conditions for the participation of private sector firms, organizations and enterprises of member states for the development of intra-Islamic trade.

(iii) We shall endeavour to organize either bilaterally or through the auspices of the Organization of the Islamic Conference an effective and efficient network of information relating to economic, commercial, financial and monetary matters so as to encourage economic contacts among Member States.

(iv) We shall endeavour to promote industrial cooperation bilaterally and multilaterally. In this context we shall consider establishment of joint industrial ventures including joint production and sale, specialization in production and sale, construction, adaptation and modernization of industrial plants and the exchange of technical information as well as of the pooling of the capital resources for such production.

We shall also consider launching under the auspices of the Organization of the Islamic Conference projects of common interest by pooling our economic potentials, our natural resources, our scientific and technological capabilities by giving the Islamic Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Commodities Exchange, Karachi the possibility of playing a leading role to realize these objectives.

(v) We shall endeavour to build and improve efficient transportation and communication networks, where ever appropriate, including roads, rails and aviation facilities as well as shipping lines either bilaterally and or as part of sub-regional or regional cooperation so as to improve economic and commercial exchanges between the Islamic world.

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(vi) We shall give high priority to the human resources development and concert our efforts to achieve this development objective.

(vii) We shall intensify our efforts to promote intra-Islamic cooperation in the scientific and technological fields bilaterally and multilaterally under the auspices of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and in the framework of the Standing Committee of Scientific and Technological Cooperation and Islamic Foundation for Science, Technology and Development.

We shall endeavour to establish mechanisms for exchange and dissemination of the results of scientific and technological research by intensifying the activities of the institutions of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and make use of these mechanisms for promoting applied scientific and technological research. We shall promote technological innovations in Member States by identifying local technologies and encouraging their development. We shall ensure the intensification of the transfer of technology among Member States.

(viii) We shall ensure that in the following stage efforts will be intensified for the implementation of integrated development project which will help achieve economic growth in Africa and ensure to the Africans better living standards and protection from the natural disasters to which they are exposed.

We have great hopes that the Committee of Islamic Solidarity with the countries and the peoples of the Sahel will succeed in drawing up a consistent plan to protect African peoples and their economic potentialities against the disasters, drought and desertification that stand in the way of their development.

We express our solidarity with the States and Peoples of the Inter-governmental Authority for Development and Drought Control (IGADD) in East Africa and support for IGADD programmes and projects aimed at the achievement of development and the control of drought and desertification.

We are also aware that providing suitable conditions for such a development implies finding appropriate solutions to the problems of the indebtedness of African States, and facilitating the circulation and sale of their products inside Member States within the framework of the desired Islamic economic environment and in cooperation with the Organization of African Unity and other regional African groupings.

We are convinced that the Islamic Development Bank which provides effective support to strengthen the economies of the Member States will be able to make a major contribution towards the achievements of these objectives thanks to the constant support provided to it by all Member States.

We affirm that support for Africa which constitutes a solid pillar of Joint Islamic Action and an important strategic asset for our community will only consolidate our cohesion and the effectiveness of the role we play on the international scene.

We consider that meeting the challenges of development in Africa necessarily imply a cultural plan based on the principles of our true religion which call for solidarity, tolerance and advancement to achieve the stability and security of our societies.

(ix) We shall endeavour to take active part in the work of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development to be held in June 1992 at Rio de Janeiro.

We emphasise in this respect the importance for this Conference to serve as an appropriate framework for promoting international cooperation in the field of environment and sustained development requiring a multilateral sector-based approach and taking into account the various components of the environment as well as the developmental priorities of the Member States of the Organization of the Islamic Conference.

III- COOPERATION IN THE SOCIAL, CULTURAL AND INFORMATION FIELDS

We affirm that belief in the same Islamic spiritual values is the very essence of the Organization of Islamic Conference, as such the cultural dimension of joint Islamic Action asserts itself as a top priority.

In this framework deeper mutual understanding between the people of the Islamic Ummah must be regarded as a basic objective.

Proceeding from these major considerations we are determined to endeavour to:

i) Preserve and enhance the common Islamic heritage including monuments and arts related to Islamic culture and civilization in the Member States as well as to promote the development of national and Islamic cultural values and to work for the strengthening of inter-Islamic cooperation within the framework of organs and institutions of the Organization of the Islamic Conference.

ii) Implement the OIC Cultural Strategy for the Islamic World as well as intensify our efforts to promote at the national level a better awareness among the Muslim youth about the noble values of Islam and to inculcate in them pride in the achievements of the glorious Islamic civilization, thus contributing to the development of understanding and tolerance among peoples and faiths through open mindedness.

iii) Provide the Organization of the Islamic Conference with the required resources in order to support and coordinate Islamic Da'wa efforts and to improve educational curricula and training programmes as well as to disseminate the teachings of Islam throughout the world, within the framework of cooperation among States and in respect of their sovereignty; and also to instill the lofty Islamic values through the implementation of relevant programmes both in the educational institutions and through the media for the purpose of consolidating the moral stature of Muslim peoples and communities.

iv) Counter individually and collectively, any campaign of vilification and denigration waged against Islam and its sacred values as well as the desecration of the Islamic places of worship.

v) Inform the whole world of the essence of Islamic civilization, culture and thought so as to provide the best possible reflection of the true image of Islam and to participate in the enrichment of universal civilization.

(vi) Take appropriate measures to implement the Cairo Declaration on Human Rights in Islam taking into account the legislative procedures enforced by each Member State.

(vii) Concert our efforts to protect our societies from the evils of drug abuse.

viii) We insist that the survival, protection and full development of children should be of the highest priority in the national, regional and international programmes and reaffirm our commitment to implement in an effective manner the Declaration and Plan of Action of the World Summit for Children held in New York in 1990.

ix) We reaffirm the importance of the role of women in the process of development of the Muslim societies and call for greater participation of women in the activities of economic and social development.

(x) We shall endeavour to avail ourselves of the opportunities provided by the technological revolution in the fields of communications to develop and strengthen cooperation in the field of information.

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In this context, we shall undertake bilateral and multilateral cooperation to consolidate and encourage greater information flows among Member States.

We shall endeavour to utilize the advantages of satellite communication through increased use of available installations in this field. We shall operate a system of the exchange of television news reports via satellite through the establishment of appropriate regional facilities notably the surface transmission and receiving stations as well as a programme exchange centre.

(xi) We shall also provide full support required for the development and strengthening of the OIC institutions in the field of information and culture.

IV- STRENGTHENING OF THE EFFECTIVENESS AND PERFORMANCE OF THE SYSTEM OF THE ORGANISATION OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE

(i) We are determined to fully utilise institutional mechanisms and structures of the System of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference for further intensifying intra-Islamic cooperation in all fields.

In this context we urge the Member States and the General Secretariat to take initiative to fulfill the just and legitimate aspirations of the peoples of the Ummah and entrust this task to the Reflection Committee set up by the Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

(ii) We hereby resolve to provide to the institutions of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference requisite support so as to enable them to fulfill the noble tasks assigned to them.

iii) We also consider that the numerous changes and developments that have taken place on the international scene require readaptation of the Charter of the Organization of Islamic Conference so as to enable it to effectively benefit from the experience gained by the Organization in the various fields since the adoption of its Charter in 1971 to respond to the requirements of the coming phase.

V- FOLLOW UP AND IMPLEMENTATION

We hereby entrust the Secretary General of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference to pursue and follow up the implementation of the provisions of this Declaration and to regularly report thereon to the Chairman of the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference and to present a report to the Seventh Islamic Summit Conference.

ANNEX II

Final communiqué of the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference (session of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, concord and unity), held at Dakar, Senegal, from 9 to 11 December 1991 (3-5 Jumada Al-Thani 1412H)

At the kind invitation of the Republic of Senegal and in implementation of the decision of the Fifth Islamic Summit Conference held at Kuwait, State of Kuwait, the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, Concord and Unity) was held in Dakar, Republic of Senegal, from 3 to 5 Jamada Al-Thani 1412 H, corresponding to 9 to 11 December 1991.

A meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs was held at Dakar from 29 Jamada Al-Awal to 2 Jamada Al-Thani 1412 H, corresponding to 5 to 8 December 1991 to prepare for the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference.

2. A. The following Member States attended the Conference:

1- The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.
2- The Republic of Azerbaijan.
3- Afghanistan.
4- The State of United Arab Emirates.
5- The Republic of Indonesia.
6- The Republic of Uganda.
7- The Islamic Republic of Iran.
8- The Islamic Republic of Pakistan.
9- The State of Bahrain.
10- Brunei Darussalam.
11- Burkina Faso.
12- The People's Republic of Bangladesh.
13- The Republic of Benin.
14- The Republic of Turkey.
15- The Republic of Chad.
16- The Republic of Tunisia.
17- The Republic of Gabon.
18- The Republic of the Gambia.
19- The People's Democratic Republic of Algeria.
20- The Islamic Federal Republic of Comoros.
21- The Republic of Djibouti.
22- The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.
23- The Republic of Senegal.
24- The Republic of Sudan.
25- The Syrian Arab Republic.
26- The Republic of Sierra Leone.
27- The Republic of Somalia.
28- The Sultanate of Oman.
29- The Republic of Guinea.
30- The Republic of Guinea Bissau.
31- The State of Palestine.

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32- The State of Qatar.
33- The Republic of Cameroon.
34- The State of Kuwait.
35- The Republic of Lebanon.
36- The Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.
37- The Republic of Maldives.
38- The Republic of Mali.
39- Malaysia.
40- The Arab Republic of Egypt.
41- The Kingdom of Morocco.
42- The Islamic Republic of Mauritania.
43- The Republic of Niger.
44- The Federal Republic of Nigeria.
45- The Republic of Yemen.

B. OBSERVERS

i) States:

- Republic of Albania.

- Republic of Mozambique.

ii) MUSLIM COMMUNITIES

- Turkish Muslim Community of Kibris

- Moro National Liberation Front

iii) INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS:

- United Nations.

- Organization of African Unity (OAU).

- League of Arab States.

- Non-Aligned Movement.

C. THE FOLLOWING SUBSIDIARY ORGANS OF THE OIC ATTENDED THE CONFERENCE:

- Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training Centre, for Islamic Countries, Ankara.

- Research Centre on Islamic History, Art and Culture, Istanbul.

- The Islamic Centre for Technical and Vocational Training and Research, Dhaka.

- The Islamic Centre for the Development of Trade, Casablanca.
- The Islamic Foundation for Science, Technology and Development, Jeddah.
- The Islamic Fiqh Academy, Jeddah.
- International Commission for the Preservation of the Islamic Cultural Heritage, Istanbul.
- Islamic Solidarity Fund, Jeddah.
- The Islamic University of Niger.
- The Islamic University of Uganda.

D. THE FOLLOWING SPECIALIZED INSTITUTIONS OF THE OIC:

- Islamic Development Bank (IDB), Jeddah.
- Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (ISESCO), Rabat.
- International Islamic News Agency (IINA), Jeddah.
- Islamic States Broadcasting Organization (ISBO),Jeddah.
- Islamic Committee for the International Crescent (ICIC), Benghazi.

E. FOLLOWING AFFILIATED INSTITUTIONS:

- Organization of the Islamic Capitals and Cities, Makkah Al-Mukarramah.
- Sports Federation of Islamic Solidarity Games, Riyadh.
- The Islamic Shipowners Association, Jeddah.
- Islamic Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Commodity Exchange.
- World Federation of Arab Islamic International Schools, Jeddah.
- International Association of Islamic Banks, Cairo.

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F. FOLLOWING ISLAMIC FOUNDATIONS AND SOCIETIES ATTENDED AS INVITEES:

- Muslim World League, Makkah Al Mukarramah.
- World Islamic Call Society, Tripoli.
- World Assembly of Muslim Youth (WAMY), Riyadh.
- League of Islamic Universities, Riyadh.
- International Islamic Council for Da'wa and Relief, Cairo.
- International Islamic Charitable Foundation, Kuwait.
- United Kingdom Action Committee

G. INVITEES:

States:

- Republic of Kazakhistan.
- Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

Institutions:

- Gulf Cooperation Council of Arab States.
- Arab Maghreb Union.
- U.N. High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR).
- U.N. Development Programme (UNDP).
- U.N. Committee for the exercise of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people.
- International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC).
- United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).
- United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF)
- Arab League Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization (ALECSO).
- Inter-State Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS).

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- The OIC Contact Group on the Plight of the Turkish Muslim Minority in Bulgaria.

3. His Highness Sheikh Jaber Al-Ahmad Al-Jaber Al-Sabah, Emir of the State of Kuwait in his capacity as the Chairman of the Fifth Islamic Summit Conference made a statement in which he emphasized the vast capabilities bestowed on the Ummah to promote Joint Islamic Action on the basis of the noble teachings of Islam which calls for brotherhood and unity. He recalled in this respect the principles enshrined in the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference namely total equality between Member States, respect of the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of each Member State, settlement of conflicts by peaceful means and abstention from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity, national unity or political independance of any State. He added that all these noble principles were violated by the Iraqi regime which launched an attack against a neighbouring Muslim State and a member of the Organization of the Islamic Conference. He stated that the Iraqi regime continues to challenge international resolutions and conventions and flouts Islamic values and humanitarian principles by continuing to detain in its prisons, thousands of hostages and prisoners among whom are hundreds of women and children. His Highness Sheikh Jaber Al-Ahmad Al-Jaber Al-Sabah referred to the activities of the Organization of the Islamic Conference during his tenure as Chairman of the Fifth Islamic Summit Conference and which were related to the cause of Palestine, with Al-Quds Al-Sharif in the forefront; the comprehensive peace process initiated in Madrid; the question of Lebanon, Afghanistan, South Africa and the Island of Mayotte; the critical economic situation in Africa; the events in Somalia; the Jammu and Kashmir dispute; and the position of Muslim minorities in general.

4. On the proposal of His Highness Sheikh Jaber Al-Ahmad Al-Jaber Al-Sabah, Chairman of the Fifth Islamic Summit Conference, the Conference unanimously elected His Excellency Abdou Diouf, President of the Republic of Senegal, as the Chairman of the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference.

5. In his opening statement His Excellency Abdou Diouf, President of the Republic of Senegal and Chairman of the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference welcomed the delegations attending the Conference. He expressed his sincere thanks to all the Member States who helped secure the material conditions needed to hold this Conference. In this respect he made a special reference to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and to the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques, King Fahd Ibn Abdul Aziz, whose generosity made it possible to build the Conference Centre and the adjoining Hotel.

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He further emphasized that Islam is characterized by its universalism and humanism. He added that more than any other religion, Islam respects freedom of conscience and of worship. "There shall be no compulsion in religion", says the Holy Quran in numerous surats and verses. The frequent references to this idea in the Sacred Book clearly shows that it is fundamental. The tolerance of Islam is a logical consequence of this principle. Besides, Islam respects non-Muslims in the Muslim Community and grants them a status consonant with their beliefs. It does not advocate inequality in civic rights between Muslims and non-Muslims in the Islamic State.

Referring to the Gulf crisis, His Excellency President Abdou Diouf expressed his happiness at the liberation of Kuwait and underlined that given the events experienced, it seems indeed logical and essential to ensure, through collective arrangements for the sub-region concerned, the kind of security which would guarantee stability and preclude that any such situation, which is inconsistent with Islamic ethics, may occur again.

On the Middle East issue, His Excellency President Abdou Diouf stated that the developments currently unfolding as regards the Middle East conflict were, no doubt, fostered by the deep changes taking place in the world. He expressed satisfaction at these developments and wished full success to the process initiated in Madrid. He hailed the efforts of all those who contributed directly or indirectly in making the Madrid Conference possible. He added that however, after almost half a century of conflict and misunderstandings, after so many frustrations imposed on several Palestinian generations, the road leading to the long-awaited settlement will be long and arduous. Yet, the main thing is that, during the negotiations, all the parties concerned should be prompted by the desire to achieve peace. He affirmed that the Organization of the Islamic Conference must encourage the continuation of these negotiations and, above all, it must continue to stand by the Palestinian people, who need the support of Member States more than ever before. This solidarity obligation is further consolidated by their commitment to peace.

Talking about the ongoing deep changes in the world and in particular in Europe, His Excellency President Abdou Diouf, stressed the need for the States of the Ummah to participate in establishing a New World Order so as to ensure that their preoccupations may be taken into account and their common interests preserved. To face the changes it is necessary, he added, that Member States organize themselves and show greater solidarity amongst them to overcome the economic difficulties they are confronting.

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6. His Excellency Elias Harawi, President of the Republic of Lebanon, H.E. Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani, President of the Islamic Republic of Iran and H.E. Dawda Kairaba Jawara, President of the Republic of the Gambia, on behalf of the Arab, Asian and African Member States respectively expressed their profound gratitude and sincere thanks to His Excellency President Abdou Diouf for the highly inspiring guidelines contained in his inaugural address.

Their Excellencies the Presidents also thanked the Government of the Republic of Senegal for the excellent arrangements it had made for the Conference and for the generous hospitality extended by it to all delegations.

7. The Conference elected as Vice-Chairmen His Excellency Soeharto, President of the Republic of Indonesia, His Excellency Mr. Abdul Halim Khaddam, Vice-President of the Syrian Arab Republic, and H.E. Yasser Arafat, President of the State of Palestine. The State of Kuwait was elected as Rapporteur General.

8. His Excellency Dr. Hamid Algabid, Secretary General, made a statement in which he expressed to H.E. President Abdou Diouf, to the Senegalese Government and the people his sincere thanks for the warm welcome and generous hospitality extended to all delegations. Talking about the developments which occurred on the Islamic scene since the last Summit, the Secretary General welcomed the liberation of the State of Kuwait and called on the Member States to work towards restoring lasting peace in the Gulf region and to think of conceiving and setting up appropriate mechanisms aimed at preventing the repetition of such crises in the region. The Secretary General further expressed satisfaction over the opening in Madrid of the Peace Conference on the Middle East, voicing the hope that this Conference will lead to Israeli withdrawal from the Arab and Palestinian occupied territories including the Syrian Golan and Al-Quds Al-Sharif to which Muslims remain profoundly attached. With regard to the question of Afghanistan the Secretary General urged the Member States to give their active support to the constructive role which the OIC, is called upon, in this crucial phase, to play along with the United Nations in favour of a just and durable solution to this problem. The Secretary General, H.E. Dr. Hamid Algabid emphasized the need for the Organization to reinforce its action in favour of the Islamic comunities and minorities throughout the world, particularly in Cyprus, Southern Philippines and Jammu and Kashmir. In conclusion the Secretary General urged the

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Member States to better organize their efforts and to undertake a joint Islamic action founded on solidarity and complementarity.

9. The Conference next approved the report of the Preparatory meeting presented by the Chairman of the meeting His Excellency Djibo Laity Ka, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Head of the Delelgation of the Republic of Senegal to the Ministerial Meeting.

The Conference decided to designate this Session as "the Session of Al-Quds AL-Sharif, Concord and Unity".

The Conference adopted the draft Agenda submitted by the Preparatory Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs.

10. The Conference decided to consider H.E. President Abdou Diouf's opening speech as an official reference document of the Conference.

11. The Conference noted with appreciation the Report of His Highness Sheikh Jaber Al-Ahmed Al-Jaber Al-Sabah, Emir of the State of Kuwait and Chairman of the Fifth Islamic Summit Conference. The Conference adopted a motion of thanks in which it paid tribute to the efforts exerted by His Highness during his Chairmanship of the Fifth Islamic Summit in favour of the reinforcement of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the expansion of its activities.

12. The Conference took note with appreciation the Reports presented by His Majesty King Hassan II, Chairman of the Al-Quds Committee, His Excellency President Turgut Ozal, Chairman of the Standing Committee for Economic and Commercial Cooperation, His Excellency President Abdou Diouf, Chairman of the Standing Committee for Information and Cultural Affairs, His Excellency President Ghulam Ishaq Khan, Chairman of the Standing Committee for Scientific and Technological Cooperation respectively.

13. The Conference listened to messages from Their Excellencies the Secretary General of the United Nations, the Secretary General of the League of Arab States, the Secretary General of the Organization of African Unity and the Chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement, in which they called for the strengthening of the relations which exist between their respective institutions and the OIC.

The Conference also listened with fraternal sentiments the statement of Their Excellencies the Foreign Minister of the Republic of Azerbaijan and Foreign Minister of the Republic of Albania.

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14. The Conference welcomed the admission of the Republic of Azerbaijan as full member and the Republic of Albania as an Observer in the Organization of the Islamic Conference.

15. During the general debate, Their Majesties, Highnesses and Excellencies and heads of delegations analysed the situation in the Islamic world and on the international scene, as well as in the light of the profound transformation in East-West relations and its implications for the security, stability and development of the Islamic World. They emphasized the need for intensifying collective efforts to realize the noble objectives of the Charter of the OIC.

16. The Conference noted with appreciation the Reports submitted by the Secretary General on various items of the agenda and on the activities of the General Secretariat.

The Conference also noted the Reports presented by the Heads of the Subsidiary Organs and Specialized and Affiliated Institutions on the activities of their respective institutions in the framework of Joint Islamic Action. The Conference reaffirmed the necessity to accord to all these organs and institutions all the necessary support to enable them to accomplish the tasks assigned to them.

17. The Conference held a special session for pledging voluntary contributions. The following voluntary contributions have been pledged:

- The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia: US$ 10 Millions for the General Secretariat and the Subsidiary organs.
- The Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya: US$1 Million for the Islamic Solidarity Fund.
- The Republic of Indonesia: US$ 350,000 for the General Secretariat and OIC institutions.
- Brunei Darussalam: US$ 300,000. for the General Secretariat, Islamic Solidarity Fund and its Waqf, Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf and Islamic University of Uganda.
- The Republic of Senegal: US$ 10,000.
- Arab Republic of Egypt: Scholarships and secondment of teachers.

18. The Conference took note with appreciation of the Report of the Secretary General on the work of the Committee of Reflection on the Islamic World in face of the new development on the international scene.

19. The Conference noted with appreciation the Report of the Secretary-General on the functioning of the OIC and the Subsidiary Organs, specialized and affiliated institutions. The Conference expressed its satisfaction at the measures taken by the Secretary General in this direction and invited him to continue his efforts to reinvigorate the OIC system with a view to increasing its efficiency and to draw a Strategy of Joint Islamic Action.

The Conference approved the framework Statute and the Internal Regulation of the Standing Committees, the Statute and Rules of Procedure of COMCEC, the Statute and Regulation for COMIAC, and the framework Statute of Subsidiary Organs and the Rules of Procedures of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs.

20. The Conference decided to modify the Emblem of the Organization of the Islamic Conference to adapt it to the new orientations of the Organization.

21. The Conference decided to ammend the first paragraph of Article VI of the OIC Charter concerning the duration of the term of office of the Secretary General. The term of office of the Secretary General was fixed at four years renewable only once.

Furthermore, the Conference decided to renew the term of office of His Excellency Dr. Hamid Algabid, Secretary General starting from 31 December 1992 for a period of four years.

22. The Conference welcomed with gratitude and appreciation the generous offer of the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques King Fahd Ibn Abdul Aziz, Sovereign of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to host on the blessed soil of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and within the sacred premises of the Ka'aba in Makkah Al-Mukarramah, the First World Conference of Muslim Communities and Minorities in order to seek solutions to the problems facing them and explore future prospects.

23. The Conference called on Member States to abide by the principles of good neighbourly relations and prevent the use of their territory by individuals or groups endeavouring to do harm to other Islamic States. It also called for preventing any movement that takes unfair advantage of our true religion from carrying out any activities prejudicial to any Islamic country and for consolidating coordination among Islamic States to bring intellectual terrorism and outbidding tactics under control.

24. The Conference welcomed the unification of Yemen and the establishment of the Republic of Yemen on a peaceful and democratic basis.

25. The Conference considered the question relating to the duration of the meetings of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and decided that further studies should be undertaken on the issue.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS:

26. The Conference reaffirmed that the Palestine Question was the prime cause for Muslims and that it was at the core of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

The Conference expressed support for the efforts made to bring about a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East region through the convening of the Peace Conference in Madrid and the beginning of negotiations among the parties concerned based on international legality including Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338, the principle of land for peace so as to ensure total Israeli withdrawal from all Palestinian and Arab territories, occupied in 1967 including Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and to enable the Palestinian people to exercise their inalienable national rights, including their right of return, self-determination and the establishment of their independent State on their national soil, with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital.

The Conference affirmed its active solidarity and total support for the just struggle of the valiant Palestinian people, under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, their sole legitimate representative and saluted with great pride the blessed Intifadha of the Palestinian people against Israeli occupation.

The Conference considered that establishment of settlements in Occupied Palestinian territories including Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the occupied Syrian Golan constitute a fundamental obstacle to international efforts exerted towards a just and global peace in the region.

The Conference declared the Islamic Ummah's commitment to liberate the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque, First Qibla and Third Holy Shrine, reaffirmed that Al-Quds Al-Sharif is an integral part of the Palestinian territories occupied in 1967 and reiterated its commitment to strengthen Islamic solidarity for the return of Al-Quds Al-Sharif to Palestinian sovereignty and to preserve the Arab Islamic character of the Holy City.

The Conference reaffirmed that all the measures taken to annex Al-Quds Al-Sharif and impose Israeli laws on its Arab Palestinian inhabitants are null and void and called on the international community to condemn the continuing violations of Al-Aqsa mosque, the Islamic Sharia

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Court and other Islamic and Christian Holy Places, and to force Israel to comply with all international resolutions, the latest of which is Security Council resolution 681. It also called on the international community to provide the necessary protection to the Palestinian people and the Holy Places.

The Conference invited all States to refuse to locate their Embassies and Mission in the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, thus expressing their opposition to the annexation, by Israel, of the Holy City.

The Conference expressed its deep concern at the continuing implementation of the scheme of transferring Soviet and other Jews and settling them in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories including Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the Syrian Golan and urged all States not to adopt any measures that may facilitate the settlement operations in the occupied territories.

The Conference appealed to all States to respond to the request of the U.N. Secretary General for implementation of the operative paragraph of Resolution 681 calling for a meeting of the States signatories to the Fourth Geneva Convention to discuss the necessary measures for the protection of the Palestinian people in accordance with international covenants and for enabling them to exercise their right to self-determination.

The Conference expressed its deep concern over the ongoing attempts at repealing UN General Assembly Resolution 3379 of 10 November 1975 and which are bound to impede the peaceful, just and comprehensive settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict and the Palestine Question. The Conference declared its adherence to the above-mentioned resolution until such time as the reasons having led to its adoption have ceased to exist.

The Conference strongly condemned Israel's refusal to abide by UN Security Council Resolution 497 of 1981 and forcibly imposing its jurisdiction, laws and administration on the occupied Syrian Golan as well as for its annexationist policy and practices, the establishment of settlements, and the confiscation of land. It considered all these measures to be null and void and to be a violation of the principles and norms of International Law relating to occupation and war, in particular the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949.

27. The Conference condemned Israel's continuing occupation of parts of Southern Lebanon and of West Bekaa and its aggression and arbitrary and military practices against Lebanese citizens, and called for Israel's immediate and unconditional withdrawal from Lebanese

territories. The Conference reiterated its attachment to the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Lebanon within internationally recognized boundaries. It also reaffirmed the need to implement the UN Security Council resolutions on Lebanon, in particular resolution 425 of 1978. The Conference also expressed its appreciation for the achievements of the Supreme Tripartite Arab Committee as well as its support of the steps taken by the Lebanese Government to establish the State authority over all Lebanese territory so as to enable it to restore and rehabilitate the infra-structure and build essential facilities in order to achieve economic recovery. The Conference also called on the international community to contribute to the International Fund for the Reconstruction of Lebanon which the Arab Summit Conference in Baghdad decided to establish.

28. The Conference recalled the declarations issued during the period between the 19th and 20th Sessions of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers regarding the Iraqi invasion and occupation of Kuwait as well as Resolution 9/20-P adopted by the Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers. It reiterated its condemnation of the illegal acts committed by the Iraqi regime's forces during the occupation of the State of Kuwait; persecuting, torturing and killing of Kuwaiti citizens, plundering public and private property and setting fire to and sabotaging oil wells and facilities and destroying aspects of human life and natural environment particularly in Kuwait and generally in the region, as well as the oppressive aggression against the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia invading its territories and air space and launching missiles against its cities. It affirmed the necessity for the full implementation of all UN Security Council resolutions issued in this regard to ensure non-recurrence of a new Iraqi aggression in the face of the previous aggressions against its neighbouring States. It deplored that the Iraqi government had not fully complied with UN resolutions indicating the harbouring of aggressive intentions which necessitates the maintenance of the sanctions imposed by the Security Council, and expressed its distress for the ordeal endured by the people of Iraq due to the non-compliance of the Iraqi regime with the decisions of international legitimacy thereby disregarding the interests of the people of Iraq. It expressed its deep regret and concern over the procrastination of the Iraqi authorities regarding the implementation of the resolutions concerning the release of Kuwaiti citizens and other detainees in Iraq and called upon the Iraqi authorities for their immediate release. It held Iraq fully responsible for the human and material damages inflicted upon Kuwait and other countries, and demanded from Iraq compensation for those losses in accordance with the relevant Security

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Council resolutions without any procrastination or delay. It reiterated the necessity of Iraq's effective adherence to all Security Council resolutions regarding the elimination of all weapons of mass destruction and affirmed the necessity of eliminating all kind of weapons of mass destruction from the entire Middle East region.

29. The Conference commended the heroic struggle of the people of Afghanistan for the liberation of their homeland and recognized and supported the role of the Afghan Mujahideen for the restoration of the independent, non-aligned and Islamic status of Afghanistan. It called for a comprehensive political settlement and recognized that the formation of a broad-based government is essential for the restoration of peace and for enabling the people of Afghanistan to exercise their right to choose their own political, economic and social system free from outside intervention. It supported the efforts of the Afghan Mujahideen to establish a broad-based government in Afghanistan. It noted with appreciation the efforts being made by the Secretaries General of the OIC and the United Nations to promote a comprehensive political settlement, especially in the context of the 21 May 1991 initiative of the UN Secretary General, which also envisages a role for other international organisations especially the OIC. It welcomed the appointment of the Special Representative of the OIC Secretary General for Afghanistan and urged Member States to extend their cooperation and support to enable the OIC to make its due contribution to the peaceful settlement of the Afghanistan problem. It also noted with satisfaction the positive declaration unanimously adopted by the Tripartite Meeting between the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and the leaders of the Afghan Mujahideen parties, held on 29-30 July 1991 in Islamabad and on 28-29 August, 1991 in Tehran. It welcomed and supported the recent dialogue between the Afghan Mujahideen and the Soviet Union and the joint statement issued by them, especially the agreement on the need to establish an Islamic interim Government. It requested the Secretary General of the OIC to continue to coordinate his efforts with the UN Secretary General for promoting a political settlement in Afghanistan. It also decided to continue generous humanitarian assistance to the Afghan refugees and to work for their repatriation to their homeland in cooperation with the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and the Islamic Republic of Iran.

30. The Conference expressed its concern at the alarming increase in the indiscriminate use of force and gross violations of human rights committed against innocent Kashmiri people. It called for a peaceful settlement of the Jammu and Kashmir issue in accordance with the relevant UN Resolutions and as agreed upon in the Simla Agreement. It condemned the massive violations of human rights of the Kashmiri people and called for the respect of their human

rights including their right to self-determination. It called upon India to allow International Human Rights Groups and Humanitarian Organizations to visit Jammu and Kashmir. It noted the continuation of dialogue between India and Pakistan and encouraged further negotiations with a view to resolving their outstanding differences through peaceful means and affirmed that substantial dialogue is essential to address the core of the problems and to remove the basic causes of tension between India and Pakistan. It expressed its deep concern at the prevailing tension that threatens security and peace in the region. It called upon India and Pakistan to redeploy their forces to peace-time locations. It endorsed the decision of the Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, to send a good office mission under the Chairman of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers with a view to easing the tension between the two countries and to promote a peaceful settlement. It also requested the Secretary General to send a three member fact-finding mission to visit Jammu and Kashmir.

31. Having listened to the statement of His Excellency President Rauf Denktas with fraternal sentiments, the Conference reaffirmed its past resolutions and declarations on Cyprus and expressed its solidarity with the Turkish Cypriot community in its rightful cause. It adopted a resolution on the subject. It called on two parties to negotiate together to reach a mutually acceptable settlement and expressed its appreciation for the constructive efforts of the Turkish Cypriot side in this connection. The Conference expressed its support for the on-going efforts of the United Nations Secretary General within the framework of his mission of good offices. The Conference underlined the key importance of respect for the principle of political equality in the attainment of a mutually acceptable solution. In this context the Conference recalled the application of the Turkish Cypriot side for membership in the Organization of the Islamic Conference and decided in this respect to continue the enhancement of the participation of the Turkish Muslim Community of Cyprus in the activities and meetings of all the organs of the Conference. The Conference also decided to remain seized of the Turkish Cypriot request for membership. The Conference called on Member States to increase and expand their ties with the Turkish Cypriot people in all fields, including trade, tourism, culture, information, investment and sports.

32. The Conference reaffirmed all its previous resolutions concerning the situation in South Africa. It condemned the policy of Apartheid which is an insult to all the peoples of the world. It reaffirmed its support of the constitutional principles set forth in the Declarations of

Harare and United Nations which constitute the basis for transforming South Africa into a non-racist democracy. It noted the current process engaged in that direction by the Government of South Africa in relations with parties and political organizations of South Africa and urged this government to accelerate that process in a significant and real manner in order to definitively put an end to the apartheid system and called for the expeditious conclusion of negotiations on a new, non-racial democratic constitution acceptable to the people of South Africa under the auspices of an interim government and the effective transfer of power to the people of South Africa. It demanded that the South African Government take immediate steps to end violence and publicly and solemnly undertake to do everything in its power to protect the lives and property of the black population. It urged all the political organizations and all popular movements to end the fratricidal conflict which could well delay the process of eliminating Apartheid, and to adopt and respect a code of conduct in order to end the violence between their members and followers. It also reiterated its support to the national liberation movements and the democratic forces of South Africa who are at the vanguard of the struggle for the abolition of the Apartheid system. It appealed to the international community to use all forms of pressure to induce the Pretoria regime to speed up the process of dismantling the Apartheid system and create the necessary conditions for negotiations and the establishment of a democratic society.

33. The Conference reaffirmed the unity and territorial integrity of the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros and its sovereignty over the Comorian Island of Mayotte. It expressed its active solidarity with the Comorian people and support for the Comorian Government in its political and diplomatic efforts to effectively restore the Island to its natural entity. It urged the Government of France to accelerate the process of negotiations with the Government of the Comoros with a view to ensuring the effective and prompt return of the Island of Mayotte to the Comoros. It called upon the Member States to use their influence with France collectively and individually so as to induce it to accelerate the negotiations with the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros on the basis of the national unity and territorial integrity of that country.

34. The Conference affirmed that it is imperative to restore peace and preserve the unity, sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of Somalia as well as alleviate the sufferings of the Somali people. In this context, it noted with appreciation the efforts being made by the Organization of Islamic Conference. It also expressed its appreciation for the valuable efforts made by governments of brotherly countries especially the

Government of Djibouti under the leadership of the President His Excellency Hassan Gouled Aptidon in organizing the Round Table talks for restoring peace in Somalia. It called upon the Somali political groups to cease all hostilities and implement the decisions taken at the second round of talks of Six Somali Political Groups held in Djibouti in July 1991 and expressed the hope that the intra-Somali dialogue will continue and produce positive results. It welcomed the readiness generously demonstrated by the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques King Fahd Bin Abdul Aziz Al-Saud to receive in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia the various parties to the conflict with a view to seal the final settlement of the Somali crisis respecting the unity and territorial integrity of Somalia. It also appealed to the Somali political leaders and movements to fully respond to the efforts being made by the Governments of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the Republic of Djibouti and other brotherly countries as well as by the OIC Secretary General to seek ways and means to achieve a peaceful solution to the crisis in Somalia. It also appealed to the international community, in particular, the OIC Member States to provide to the Somali people urgent humanitarian assistance and help in their rehabilitation and reconstruction of Somalia. It entrusted the Chairman of the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference to undertake appropriate contacts for examining the possibility of the United Nations role in the restoration of peace in Somalia.

35. The Conference confirmed its solidarity with Sudan in the face of foreign hostile designs and in defence of its unity, territorial integrity and stability. It appealed to all member states to continue to support Sudan's efforts to safeguard its unity, territorial integrity and identity.

36. The Conference noted with satisfaction the commitment undertaken by Malian authorities to find a peaceful and just solution to the situation in the Mali within the framework of national unity, territorial integrity of the country and in respect of democracy. It decided to provide assistance to Mali for the achievement of the process undertaken by it with a view to establishing peace and the return of displaced populations. It also supported the efforts and programmes of the development of the arid zones of the country and for the reintegration of the displaced population.

37. The Conference expressed its satisfaction for Libya's condemnation and denunciation of terrorism and commended the approach it adopted vis-a-vis the threats to its security and peace. In this context, the Conference expressed its concern over the escalation of the crisis and the threatened resort to force in dealings among States, in contravention of international conventions. The Conference also affirmed its full support for Libya and pronounced against any economic or military action against it.

38. The Conference also expressed its support for the efforts being exerted by Libya to receive compensations for the damages it suffered under colonialism and particularly to reduce the effects of the war that caused heavy losses in human lives and suffering of innocent people, children and impeded the development programmes.

39. The Conference noted with satisfaction the efforts of the Secretary-General to reach a just and comprehensive solution to the problem of Muslims in Southern Philippines. The Conference also noted with satisfaction the measures taken by the Government of the Philippines to improve the conditions of Muslims and expressed the hope that more measures would be taken to find a final solution to the problem within the framework of the Tripoli Agreement.

The Conference welcomed the agreement between the Government of the Philippines and the Moro National Liberation Front and the Moro Islamic Liberation Front to resume negotiations at the Headquarters of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and under its auspices with a view to reaching a just and comprehensive solution to the problem within the framework of the national sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Philippines.

The Conference supported the proposal to bring up to six the number of the members of the Quadripartite Ministerial Committee entrusted with following up this issue. It commissioned the Secretary General to make the necessary consultations on the subject.

40. The Conference urged Member States to continue to give attention to the problems faced by the Islamic communities and minorities living in Non-Member States, to play an effective role in approaching these States so as to urge them to enable these Islamic communities and minorities to fully exercise their rights which are guaranteed by the recognized international conventions including their political, civil and religious rights, in accordance with the principles of human rights as stipulated in the international charters and conventions.

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The Conference further called on the Secretary General to contact those Islamic States that have communities living in Non-Member States with a view to getting acquainted with the experience these communities have acquired as well as with their efforts for the preservation of their Islamic identity, authenticity and heritage.

41. The Conference noted with satisfaction the positive developments in Bulgaria which have considerably eased the hardships of the Turkish Muslim minority in the country, and expressing its full support for the efforts of the new Bulgarian leadership to further the democratization process in the country, called upon all Islamic countries to continue to monitor the situation of the Turkish Muslim minority in Bulgaria. The Conference also appealed to the new Bulgarian leadership to provide effective guarantees for the full restoration of the rights of the Turkish Muslim minority in the country.

42. The Conference noted with concern that the rights and fundamental freedoms of the Turkish Muslim minority in Greece continue to be denied and violated and urged that all their rights and freedoms, individual and collective, be fully respected.

43. The Conference expressed its concern over the unfortunate developments in Yugoslavia which have resulted in loss of life, human sufferings and destruction. The Conference supported the efforts of the European Community and the U.N. in the search for a just settlement and rejected solutions imposed by force.

The Conference expressed its fear that the war operations might spread into the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and supported the territorial integrity of this Republic and its legally elected leadership.

ECONOMIC AFFAIRS:

44. The Conference emphasized that the efforts being undertaken by the developing countries to foster sustained economic growth, however important, cannot succeed in reactivating the desired growth and development without a favourable International Economic Environment.

It urged the Member States to continue to pursue their efforts for the implementation of the Plan of Action to Strengthen Economic Cooperation Among Member States in a manner which would optimize the complementarity of their economies and to actively contribute to the formulation of new strategies for it under the auspices of COMCEC. It also called for the promotion of inter-regional cooperation and progressive economic integration leading to the setting up of an Islamic Common Market taking due account of the existing regional integration groupings.

The Conference also urged the Member States to actively contribute to the conception of the New International Order with a view to achieving economic growth and sustainable development.

The Conference appreciated the concrete progress achieved by the COMCEC in the implementation of the Plan of Action to Strengthen Economic Cooperation Among Member States adopted at the Third Islamic Summit Conference in 1981. Taking into account the overwhelming changes which have taken place in the world economy since 1981 and their possible effects on the economies of the Islamic States, the Conference requested the COMCEC to take the necessary steps, including the convening of expert group meetings and workshops to formulate new strategies for the Plan of Action to Strengthen Economic Cooperation Among the Member States to be submitted by the OIC General Secretariat to the COMCEC for approval and appropriate action as early as possible.

45. The Conference examined the External Debt Problem of the Member Countries and called upon the developed countries to take appropriate measures with a view to cancelling, reducing and/or converting the debt owed by the Member States.

The Conference noted with great satisfaction the decisions of the Kingdom of saudi Arabia to write off the official debt of least developed Member States.

The Conference appealed to the International Community, especially the Member States to take positive initiatives for the alleviation of public debt owed particularly by the Least Developed, Landlocked and/or Sahelian Countries and Middle Income countries.

46. The Conference stressed the need for the Least Developed and Landlocked Countries to redouble their efforts to draw up and implement appropriate development plans in order to come out of their critical situation as soon as possible with the assistance of other member countries and of the International Community.

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The Conference also appealed to donor countries and International Development Financing Institutions to accord financial resources on concessionary terms to the Least Developed and Landlocked Countries to enable them to implement their National Development Programmes and reduce their debt burden.

47. The Conference considered ways and means to support the Islamic Development Bank and decided to increase the authorized and subscribed capital of the Bank and directed the Board of Governors of the Bank to formulate and adopt an appropriate plan for a substantial increase in the authorized and subscribed capital of the Bank.

The Conference requested the Bank to continue its beneficial operations and to re-orient its actions so as to maximize the service it renders to the Member States and to the Islamic Ummah at large.

48. The Conference launched an appeal for assistance to Member States affected by Drought and Natural Disasters, and called upon all Member States to participate actively in the implementation of the International Framework of Action annexed to the UN General Assembly Resolution concerning the International Decade for the Prevention of Natural Disasters.

The Conference expressed its appreciation of the decision of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to continue the programme of rural development and drilling of wells in the Sahel countries.

The Conference appealed to all Member States, specialized and affiliated institutions to continue to extend generous assistance to the countries affected by natural disasters particularly the Government of Bangladesh for relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction of their socio-economic infrastructure.

49. The Conference expressed its concern over the economic problems of the Palestinian People in the occupied Palestinian Territories, the Syrian people in the occupied Golan and the Arab people in the other occupied Arab Territories. The Conference appealed to Member States and the International Community to extend material and moral assistance to the Palestinian Liberation Organisation so that it can launch its economic programmes and projects in the occupied Palestinian Territories.

It called upon other developed States to grant export oriented Palestinian industrial and agricultural products, preferential treatment and exempt them from taxes and custom duties as is being done by the European Community.

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50. The Conference expressed satisfaction for the recommendations and decisions adopted by the Symposium on Food Security in Africa held in Dakar in conjunction with the Sixth Summit and requested Member States and all Islamic financial, economic and technical organizations to assist the concerned African States for the effective implementation of the recommendations.

It also appealed to the Member States and the Islamic Development Bank to increase their assistance to OIC African Member States for the speedy and effective implementation of their National Strategy for Food Security.

The Conference adopted the Proclamation of the Decade of Food Security in the Member Countries.

51. The Conference reaffirmed the determination of Member States to work for the strengthening of regional and inter-regional cooperation with a view to seeking durable solutions to global environmental problems and sustainable development and emphasized the importance of taking into consideration the requirements and needs of development in the developing countries when formulating any mandatory environmnental targets or programmes.

The Conference urged Member States to effectively participate at the appropriate level in the forthcoming United Nations Conference on Environment and Development to be held in Brazil in June 1992 and in this connection stressed the importance of ensuring that this "Planet Summit" is utilized as a solid framework for the promotion of international cooperation in the field of environment and sustainable development.

CULTURAL AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS:

52. The Conference endorsed the resolution of the Third and Fourth Sessions of the Standing Committee on Information and Cultural Affairs. In this context it approved the Cultural Strategy of the Islamic World and invited COMIAC to study ways and means to implement it.

The Conference expressed its satisfaction at the successful outcome of this project which is a materialization of the cultural principles contained in the Makkah Al-Mukarramah Declaration aimed at achieving intellectual communion between Muslims, at identifying the factors likely to help towards the establishment of an effective cultural community and at defining ways and means of unifying the peoples of this community in the sphere of ideas and knowledge.

53. The Conference noted with concern, the financial constraints which hamper the satisfactory functioning of the subsidiary bodies, specialised institutions, the universities as well as cultural centres, and invited the Member States to consolidate the Solidarity Fund and its Waqf to enable it to contribute more efficiently to the development of Culture and Information, in the Islamic countries.

It also urged Member States to sign and ratify the Statutes and Charters of the various cultural institutions notably the Islamic Committee for the International Crescent and the Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (ISESCO). The Conference stressed the need to explore ways and means to lay down the basis of a comprehensive policy in the field of youth and sports and to secure a harmonious development for the youth.

54. The Conference stressed the need to explore ways and means to lay down the basis of a comprehensive policy in the field of youth and sports and to secure a harmonious development for the young generation.

55. The Conference gave special attention to the question of children and called on all the countries of the Islamic Ummah to include questions relating to children in their cooperation programmes, and, to consider their becoming a party to the United Nations Convention on Children's Rights in so far as the stipulations contained in it are compatible with the Declaration of Human Rights in Islam.

56. The Conference requested the Secretary General to convene a colloquium on the role of women in the Islamic Society to devise an appropriate mechanism likely to ensure the effective participation of Women in social development and to foster greater cooperation in this field.

57. In view of the repeated violations of the Palestinian Cultural heritage by the Israeli occupation forces, the Conference stated that these abominable actions clearly indicate the blatant disregard of the Israeli authorities for the UN, UNESCO and the Geneva Conventions and requested the UN and UNESCO to stigmatize these actions and called upon Israel to restore immediately all documents and archives confiscated by them.

58. The Conference reiterated the importance of the role and objectives of the Islamic Solidarity Fund aiming at strengthening solidarity in the Islamic Ummah by extending assistance to religious, cultural, scientific and social projects and programmes inside and outside Member States in favour of Islamic communities and minorities. It

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urged Member States to make annual voluntary contributions to the budget of the Islamic Solidarity Fund and to contribute to the Waqf of the Islamic Solidarity Fund.

59. The Conference welcomed the proposal of H.E. the President of the Republic of Mali to develop the Ahmed Baba Centre in Timbuctu and to place it under the patronage of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and requested the Secretary General to study the question and to report thereon to the Twenty-First Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

INFORMATION AFFAIRS:

60. The Conference expressed its deep gratitude and high appreciation to His Excellency Abdou Diouf, President of the Republic of Senegal and Chairman of the Standing Committee for Information and Cultural Affairs for the dynamic impetus, given by the Committee to the sectors of information and communication through the convening, in Jeddah, in October 1988, of the First Session of the Islamic Conference of Information Ministers which initiated the study of important matters, such as the updating and reformulation of the OIC Information Plan; the finalization of a Code of Ethics for Islamic Information; the promotion and strengthening of cooperation for the development of communication; the reduction of press transmission rates; the defense of Muslim countries' rights to the utilization and exploitation of such natural resources as the spectrum of frequencies and the orbit of geostationary satellites.

The Conference expressed its sincere thanks and deep gratitude to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for having hosted the First Session of the Islamic Conference of Ministers of Information and to the Republic of Senegal for having hosted the First Session of the Islamic Conference of Ministers of Culture.

ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS:

61. The Conference considered the financial problems facing the General Secretariat and its Subsidiary Organs and the two Islamic Universities established by OIC.

It asked the Board of Governors of the Islamic Development Bank to consider urgently interim measures through which the IDB could contribute to solve the financial crises faced by the General Secretariat and its Subsidiary Organs and the OIC established Islamic Universities.

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It entrusted the Secretary General to consult the Islamic Development Bank, Member States and the host countries of the Subsidiary Organs and the OIC established Islamic Universities, and to submit a report to the Twenty-First Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, on the best ways and means of financing the budgets of the General Secretariat and its Subsidiary Organs and the OIC established Islamic Universities, on a permanent basis.

62. The Conference appealed to Member States with accumulated arrears to schedule a settlement of such arrears within a maximum of eight installments to be paid starting with the financial year 1992/93. In case of full payment of the accumulated arrears, the amount owed by the country in question shall be reduced by 50 percent.

63. The Conference adopted the new scale of contribution of member states to the budgets of the General Secretariat and the Subsidiary Organs.

SEVENTH ISLAMIC SUMMIT CONFERENCE

64. The Conference welcomed with gratitude the generous offer made by the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques, King Fahd Ibn Abdul Aziz Al-Saud, Sovereign of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to host the Seventh Islamic Summit Conference in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

EIGHTH ISLAMIC SUMMIT CONFERENCE

65. The Conference welcomed with gratitude the generous offer made by His Excellency Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani, President of the Islamic Republic of Iran to host the Eighth Islamic Summit Conference in the Islamic Republic of Iran.

CLOSING SESSION

66. His Excellency Abdou Diouf, President of the Republic of Senegal and Chairman of the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference, made a concluding statement wherein he recapitulated the results of the deliberations and underscored the importance and relevance of the new consciousness in the Islamic world vis-a-vis the challenges engendered by the ongoing changes.

He reiterated the significance of the contribution of the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference to the strengthening of the coopeation and solidarity with the countries and peoples of the Islamic world.

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He expressed his cordial gratitude to all the delegations for the spirit of harmony and brotherly solidarity which had characterized the proceedings. He also thanked His Excellency Dr. Hamid Algabid, the Secretry General, the officials of the General Secretariat, the members of the technical staff, along with the local personnel, for the excellent services they rendered and appreciated their contributions to the success of the Conference.

VOTE OF THANKS

67. At the end of work, Their Excellencies Turgut Ozal, President of the Republic of Turkey, Amadou Toumani Toure, President of the Republic of Mali and Abdel Halim Khaddam, Vice President of the Syrian Arab Republic, expressed respectively on behalf of the Asian, African and Arab Member States their profound thanks and gratitutde to His Excellency Abdou Diouf, President of the Republic of Senegal, and the Government and people of Senegal for the generous hospitality extended to the delegations and for the excellent arrangements which greatly contributed to the success of the Conference. They also expressed their appreciation to His Excellency Abdou Diouf, Chairman of the Conference for his farsightedness and competence in conducting the deliberations of the Conference, which has been a success.

ANNEX III

Report and resolutions on political affairs, adopted by the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference (session of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, concord and unity), held at Dakar, Senegal, from 9 to 11 December 1991 (3-5 Jumada Al-Thani 1412H)

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REPORT OF THE POLITICAL, ORGANIC, STATUTORY AND GENERAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE OF THE MINISTERIAL PREPARATORY MEETING OF THE SIXTH ISLAMIC SUMMIT CONFERENCE

(SESSION OF AL-QUDS AL-SHARIF, CONCORD AND UNITY)

The Plenary of the Ministerial Preparatory Meeting for the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, Concord and Unity) decided to act as the Political, Organic, Statutory and General Affairs Committee.

2. Three plenary sessions of the Ministerial Preparatory Meeting were held under the Chairmanship of His Excellency Djibo Laity Ka, Foreign Minister of the Republic of Senegal, on 29 Jumada Al Awwal - 1 Jumada Al Thani 1412H (5 to 7 December 1991) to consider and approve draft resolutions on the following items on the draft agenda of the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference:

- Report of the Secretary General on the work of the Reflection Committee on the Islamic World in the face of new developments on the international scene.
- The Palestinian cause and the Arab-Israeli conflict:
    - Al-Quds Al-Sharif
    - The Intifadha of the Palestinian People.
- The Israeli occupation of Lebanese territories.
- Consequences of the Iraqi aggression against Kuwait and the non-implementation by Iraq of international resolutions.
- Situation in Afghanistan.
- Situation in Cyprus.
- Jammu and Kashmir dispute.
- Question of Muslims in Southern Philippines.
- Development of the situation in South Africa.
- Situation in Somalia.
- The question of the Comorian Island of Mayotte.
- Protection and promotion of the rights of Muslim communities and minorities and their role in the implementation of the Joint Islamic Action.
- Strengthening of coordination and consultation among Islamic Countries.

- The threats of United States and the United Kingdom against Libya.
- Question of reparations for the damage caused by colonialism and the aftermath of war.
- Support for the efforts of Sudan in achieving national unity and peace as well as in preserving its cultural heritage in front of the challenges facing it.
- Islamic solidarity with Mali for the restoration of peace and development of the North region.

3. After indepth consideration of all the above mentioned issues, the Political, Organic, Statutory and General Affairs Committee approved the draft resolutions, which are annexed herewith.

4. The Ministerial Preparatory Meeting submits to the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference these draft resolutions for consideration and appropriate decision.

RESOLUTION NO. 1/6-P(IS)
ON THE
QUESTION OF PALESTINE AND THE ARAB-ISRAELI CONFLICT

The Sixth Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, Concord and Unity), held in Dakar, Republic of Senegal, from 3 to 5 Jumada II, 1412H (9-11 December 1991),

Having considered with satisfaction the Report of the Secretary General on the Palestinian Question and the Arab-Israeli Conflict in Document No.IS/6-91/QP/D.1.

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

Recalling resolutions of the Islamic Summit and Foreign Ministers Conferences on the Palestine Question and the Arab-Israeli Conflict;

Considering that Israel's continued occupation of Palestinian and Arab territories, its annexation of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the Syrian Golan, its denial of the inalienable national and political rights of the Palestinian people, and its escalation of repressive practices against Arab citizens, constitute a flagrant violation of international legality and the principles of international law as well as the U.N. Charter and the relevant U.N. resolutions;

Expressing deep concern at the continuing flow of hundreds of thousands Soviet and other Jewish immigrants into the occupied territories and their settlement there, and at Israel's continued expansion and establishment of settlements in the occupied Palestinian territories including Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the occupied Syrian Golan;

Affirming that the Geneva Convention of 1949 relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War applies to the Palestinian territories occupied in 1967 including Al-Quds Al-Sharif;

Affirming also that the Israeli expansionist policies, practices and schemes are aimed not only at the Arab Frontline States, but also seeks to destabilize the Islamic countries thereby threatening international peace and security;

Following with satisfaction the continuation of the popular Intifadha in the occupied Palestinian territories for the fifth year, aimed at putting an end to Israeli occupation and restoring the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people;

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Following with concern Israeli's continuing stock piling and development of all weapons of mass destruction, their components and their delivery systems;

Following with interest the peaceful efforts exerted so as to convene the Middle East Peace Conference to achieve a just and comprehensive solution of the Palestinian Question and the Arab-Israeli conflict based on Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 and on the principle of land for peace as well as on the inalienable national, political and legitimate rights of the Palestinian people;

Stresses the importance of the role of the United Nations and the efforts to reach a just and comprehensive political settlement of the Palestine Question and the Arab Israeli conflict;

1. Recalls all the resolutions of the Islamic Summit and Foreign Ministers Conferences relating to the Palestinian question and the Arab-Israeli conflict; expresses pride in the blessed Intifadha of the Palestinian people, and calls upon all Member States to continue to enhance their solidarity with, and support of the just and legitimate struggle of the Palestinian people for putting to an end to Israel's occupation, which continues its repressive measures and settlement policies, until they have fully attained their objectives of freedom and independence.

2. Reaffirms that the Palestine Question and the Arab-Israeli conflict are an indivisible whole in terms of approach and settlement; the solution cannot be divided or made to cover only some parties to the conflict or some of the prime causes of the conflict to the exclusion of others; peace cannot prevail in the region if it does not involve all parties including the Palestinian party whose cause is the prime cause of all Muslims and the core of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

3. Reaffirms the legitimacy of the resistance mounted by the Palestinian people under the leadership of the PLO, their sole legitimate representative, to recover their land and exercise their inalienable national rights including their rights to repatriation, to self-determination and the establishment of their independent Palestinian State, on their national soil, with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital.

4. Affirms that just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East Region can only be established through Israel's total and unconditional withdrawal from all the Palestinian and Arab territories occupied since 1967.

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5. Expresses its support for the efforts and good offices that have led to the convening of the Peace Conference in Madrid aimed at finding a just and comprehensive solution to the Palestinian question and the Arab-Israeli conflict and takes the view that the success of this Conference hinges on fulfillment of the following principles and elements:

First: That the Peace Conference be based on international legality and its resolutions including Security Council resolutions 242 and 338, and commitment to implementation of these resolutions which stipulate total Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories including Al-Quds Al-Sharif,the Syrian Golan and the occupied Jordanian territories based on the formula of land in exchange for peace and of the national and political rights of the Palestinian people to enable them to exercise their right to self-determination which guarantees their right to freedom and national independence.

Second: To reaffirm that occupied Al-Quds is an integral part of the Palestinian territories occupied since 1967, to which apply the provisions applicable to all occupied territories under the resolutions of the U.N. Security Council and General Assembly.

Third: To halt the establishment of settlements in the occupied territories including Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and providing international guarantees to that effect and for the dismantling of existing settlements as they are illegal under the resolutions of international legality including Security Council resolution 465.

Fourth: To ensure the linkage between the various stages of the solution up to the final comprehensive solution on all fronts pursuant to the resolutions of international legality; to ensure that any interim arrangements include the right of the Palestinian people to establish their control over all land, water and other natural resources, as well as all political and economic affairs; and solve the Palestinian refugees problem in accordance with U.N. resolutions, in particular General Assembly resolution 194 and Security Council Resolution 237.

6. Strongly condemns Israel's policy of refusing to abide by Security Council resolution 497 (1981); for imposing its jurisdiction, laws and administration on the

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occupied Syrian Golan, and for pursuing there the policies and practices of annexation, of establishing settlements, confiscating land, diverting water resources and imposing the Israeli nationality on Syrian citizens; and considers all these measures as null and void, and as a violation of the rules and principles of international law pertaining to occupation and war, in particular the 4th Geneva Convention of 1949.

7. *Condemns* Israel's continuing occupation of Southern Lebanon and its repressive and military practices against Lebanese citizens and demands Israel's immediate, total, and unconditional withdrawal from the Lebanese territory; it affirms its eagerness to maintain the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Lebanon within its internationally recognized borders, and stresses the necessity of implementing the U.N. Security Council resolutions on Lebanon, in particular resolution 425 (1978); it expresses its appreciation for the accomplishments made by the Supreme Tripartite Arab Committee and calls on the international community to contribute to the International Fund for the Reconstruction of Lebanon.

8. *Strongly condemns* the continuing Israeli repressive practices against the citizens of the occupied Palestinian territories, Syrian Golan and other occupied Arab territories, and appeals to international organizations to intervene in order to implement the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 and stop such inhuman Israeli practices which constitute a flagrant violation of human rights.

9. *Strongly condemns* Israel's expansionist policy of establishing settlements and reaffirms its commitment and adherence to the principle of the inadmissibility of acquisition of territory by force, and regards all settlements established or to be established by Israel in the occupied Palestinian territories, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the Syrian Golan, as measures and practices which are null and void and illegal, and must be removed in accordance with the provisions of the U.N. Charter and numerous resolutions adopted in this regard, in particular Security Council resolution 465.

10. *Condemns* the policy of transferring Soviet, Falasha and other Jews to the Palestinian and Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the Syrian Golan, and settling them there, and appeals to all states to refrain from taking any steps to facilitate the process of settlement in the occupied territories.

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11. Calls on the International Community to induce Israel to implement relevant resolutions of the U.N. and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) which call for placing all nuclear installations under the IAEA System of Safeguards and also to respond to current endeavours and initiatives for the creation of a nuclear weapon and mass-destruction weapon free zone in the Middle East region; it calls upon Member States to continue their cooperation within the framework of the U.N., the IAEA and other relevant international fora in order to ensure Israel's compliance with international resolutions particularly those calling for subjecting its nuclear facilities to international inspection and submitting a full statement on its stock of nuclear materials to the Security Council and the International Atomic Energy Agency.

12. Urges all States to respond to the request of the U.N. Secretary General for implementation of the operative paragraphs of Security Council resolution 681 by calling a meeting of the high contracting parties to the Fourth Geneva Convention to consider measures to be taken in order to protect the Palestinian people, in accordance with international agreements so as to enable them to exercise their right to self-determination.

13. Expresses its appreciation to the States of the European Community, the Vatican, the United Nations, the Non-Aligned Movement, the Organisation of African Unity, the Committee for the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, and all the peoples and peace-loving forces, for their support for the Palestinian question at international fora and their assistance to the struggle of the Palestinian people and their blessed Intifadha.

14. Commends the continued efforts of Al-Quds Committee under the Chairmanship of H.M. King Hassan II, Sovereign of the Kingdom of Morocco, and reaffirms all the recommendations made by the meetings of Al-Quds Committee.

15. Calls upon Member States to honour their commitment to cover the approved budgets of Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf set at one hundred million dollars each, and also calls on Member States to pay their contributions and to continue the campaign for the collection of donations at both popular and official levels in favour of Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf.

16. Invites the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to submit a report thereon to the next Summit Conference.

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RESOLUTION NO. 2/6-P(IS)
ON THE
BLESSED INTIFADHA OF THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE

The Sixth Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, Concord and Unity), held in Dakar, Republic of Senegal from 3 to 5 Jumada Al Thani 1412H (9 - 11 December 1991),

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the Charter;

Pursuant to all relevant Islamic resolutions;

Recalling the resolutions adopted by the U.N. General Assembly and the Security Council on the situation in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif;

Proceeding from the UN General Assembly resolutions and in particular UN Security Council Resolution No. 681 which stresses the applicability of all the provisions of the Fourth Geneva Convention on the Protection of Civilian Persons in Times of War, signed on 12 August 1949, to the Palestinian people in the Palestinian territories occupied since 1967, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif;

Expressing its deep concern over the serious situation prevailing in the occupied Palestinian Territories as a result of continued Israeli Occupation, and of Israel's arbitrary practices, repressive measures, continuing confiscation of Land and property to build settlements, escalation of the policy of deportation, demolition of houses and imposition of collective sanctions on the inhabitants, and desecration of Islamic and Christian holy places;

Expressing its deep concern over the continuing influx and settlement of hundreds of thousands of Soviet Jewish immigrants and others in the Occupied Palestinian and Arab territories as well as Occupied Syrian Golan, which constitutes a flagrant violation of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people and Syrian citizens in the occupied Golan, and undermines the efforts exerted towards establishing a just and comprehensive peace in the region;

Taking into account the deteriorating economic situation in the occupied Palestinian and Arab Territories and the necessity of extending every kind of material and political support to strengthen the steadfastness of the Palestinian people and continuation of their blessed Intifadha;

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Commending the unanimous international opposition to the Israeli government's policy of expansion and settlement, and the international community's support for the Palestinian Intifadha and the legitimate struggle of the Palestinian people;

1. Reaffirms the previous resolutions of Islamic Conferences as well as the recommendations made by the Islamic Committees appointed within the framework of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, to deal with the various aspects of the Palestinian question and stresses the necessity of providing all forms of support to the blessed Intifadha in confronting Israeli occupation and against the continuation of settlement policies and repressive practices to enable it to continue until it achieves its objectives.

2. Reaffirms also that a just, comprehensive and peaceful solution of the Palestinian Question and the Arab-Israeli conflict is based on the relevant UN resolutions which demand the withdrawal of Israel from the Occupied Palestinian and Arab Territories in 1967 including Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and which guarantee for the Palestinian people the exercise of their inalienable national rights, including the right to return, to self- determination, and the establishment of their independent State in their homeland with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its Capital.

3. Strongly condemns Israel's uninterrupted policy of settlement and expansionism, its insistence on continuing to occupy the Arab territories, deportation of Palestinian Arab citizens from their territory and homeland, and replacing them by immigrant Jews from different parts of the world, which constitutes a direct threat to the security and vital interests of the Islamic Ummah.

4. Calls upon the United Nations, its Specialized Agencies and all States and governments to take action to force the Israeli occupation authorities to abide by the provisions of the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 and put an end to their repressive and arbitrary measures against the inhabitants of the Occupied Territories, to seek the release of Palestinian detainees, return the deportees, cease the practice of collective punishment, reopen all closed educational institutions, refrain from desecrating places of worship, also refrain from demolishing and sealing houses and to lift all restrictions on the freedom of movement.

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5. Appeals to all states to respond to the request of the UN Secretary General to implement the provisions of UN Security Council Resolution No. 681 calling for convening a meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Fourth Geneva Convention with a view to discussing the procedures which should be followed to protect the Palestinian people in the occupied territories.

6. Requests the Member States to implement the projects relating to the support of the Palestinian Intifadha which were approved by the Eighteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and reaffirmed by the Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers in its Resolution No.1/19-P.

7. Expresses its appreciation to all international organisations, popular bodies, and information media, which have declared their solidarity with the just cause of the Palestinian people and their popular Intifadha, and calls upon them to continue to expose the brutal crimes perpetrated by the Israeli forces of occupation in view of its effective impact on world opinion.

8. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of the provisions of this resolution at international and Islamic levels and submit a report thereon to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO.3/6-P(IS)
ON THE
CITY OF AL-QUDS AL-SHARIF

The Sixth Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, Concord and Unity), held in Dakar, Republic of Senegal from 3 to 5 Jumada Al Thani, 1412H (9 - 11 December 1991),

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the Charter and guided by Resolution No.1/3-P (I.S) of the Third Islamic Summit Conference held in Makkah Al-Mukarramah and Taif;

Reaffirming the need for sustained enhancement of Islamic solidarity with the Palestinian people and the solemn commitment of Islamic States to implement all resolutions adopted on the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and in particular declaring Jihad to liberate it and the Blessed Mosque of Al-Aqsa from the yoke of occupation;

Recalling the relevant resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly and Security Council, in particular resolution 476 and 478 which consider as null and void the Israeli Law stipulating Al-Quds as the united capital of Israel;

Expressing its deep concern at the escalation of organised attacks on the Holy Places and worshippers in the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif by the Israeli occupation forces and extremist Zionist gangs, and also expressing its deep concern over the deteriorating situation of the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and all Islamic and Christian Holy Places, especially the Al-Aqsa Mosque and the Dome of the Rock Mosque;

Having taken cognizance of the deteriorating condition of the sacred Dome of the Rock, threatening its destruction;

Expressing its complete solidarity with the blessed Intifadha of the Palestinian people;

Commending the continuous efforts of the Al-Quds Committee under the Chairmanship of His Majesty King Hassan II, Sovereign of the Kingdom of Morocco;

1. Reaffirms all relevant Islamic Summit resolutions.

2. Reaffirms the recommendations of the Al-Quds Committee.

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3. _Reaffirms_ that the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif is an integral part of the Palestinian territories occupied in 1967 and that all legislative and administrative procedures and measures aiming at altering its legal status are a flagrant violation of international charters, conventions and laws, and should be considered as null and void.

4. _Reaffirms_ the commitment of Member States to pursue and coordinate their action with those international groups which support the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people with a view to implementing the international resolutions adopted by the United Nations and its specialized agencies in particular UNESCO to stop the hostile measures and aggressive practices in this Holy City, the violations of the sanctity of the Blessed Mosque of Al-Aqsa and other Sacred Places in Palestine and to safeguard the cultural and historical heritage of the Holy City.

5. _Reaffirms_ that peace will not prevail in the Middle East unless and until Israel withdraws from all Occupied Arab and Palestinian Territories, including the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and unless the Palestinian cause, considered the core of the Arab-Israeli conflict, is solved in the context of an overall and just settlement, in the region that ensures for the Palestinian people the exercise of their inalienable national rights including their right to return to their homeland, self-determination and the establishment of their independent State, on their home territory, with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital.

6. _Condemns_ the Israeli occupation authorities for having destroyed the "mihrab" of Othman Ibn 'Affan Mosque in Al-Quds Al-Sharif and calls on the United Nations to protect Islamic and Christian holy places in the sacred city.

7. _Condemns_ the plundering of documents of the Shari'ah Court in Al-Quds Al-Sharif by the Israeli occupation authorities for the purpose of confiscating the properties of the Islamic Waqf in Al-Quds, and calls on international and governmental bodies and institutions to take the necessary measures to have the documents returned, and prevent the recurrence of such practices, which constitute a violation of international conventions and laws.

8. _Condemns_ the Israeli policies and practices against the Palestinian people, as these constitute a flagrant violation of the provisions of the International Covenant for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination; and also condemns Israel's designs of establishing settlements in Al-Quds Al-Sharif which aim at

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causing demographic changes therein and Judaizing it, thereby flagrantly violating the principles of international law, and the resolutions of the UN General Assembly, and the Security Council, as well as the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949.

9. Invites all States to refrain from having any dealings with the Israeli occupation authorities which might be interpreted or claimed by those authorities as an implicit recognition and acceptance of the "fait accompli" imposed by the proclamation of Al-Quds as the capital of Israel and invites all States maintaining diplomatic relations with Israel to refrain from transferring their Embassies and Missions to the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif.

10. Invites also the Member States to exert efforts to urge the Security Council to take the necessary measures which would stop Israeli practices, and provide the necessary protection for the Palestinian people and the Holy Places, including sending international observers, and banning the building of new settlements in the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the other Occupied Arab Territories.

11. Calls on the Member States which have announced the twinning of their capitals and cities with the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif to promptly sponsor some projects which strengthen the steadfastness of the Holy City, its inhabitants and its institutions and calls on the Member States which have not yet announced the twinning of their capitals and cities with the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, the capital of Palestine, to take early action to this effect, thereby enhancing the spirit of Islamic solidarity with the Palestinian people.

12. Expresses its deep appreciation of the position of His Holiness the Pope for his condemnation and denunciation of Israeli practices in the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and calls for continued coordination with the Vatican so as to safeguard the Arab, religious and historical identity of Al-Quds.

13. Entrusts His Majesty King Hassan II, Sovereign of the Kingdom of Morocco and Chairman of the Al-Quds Committee to take the measures he deems appropriate for the maintenance and restoration of the sacred Dome of the Rock.

14. Stresses the importance of seeking to organize Symposia to Publicize the Question of Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif in all World Capitals; and to contact the Vatican, for the convening of an Islamic-Christian Meeting with the participation of the Eastern and other Churches with a view to preserving the identity of the Holy City as well as its religious, historical and demographic character.

15. Requests the Secretary General to follow-up the implementation of this resolution and to submit a report thereon to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 4/6-P(IS)
ON
THE OCCUPIED SYRIAN GOLAN

The Sixth Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, Concord and Unity), held in Dakar, Republic of Senegal, from 3 to 5 Jumada II 1412H (9-11 December 1991),

Having considered the item titled "The Occupied Syrian Golan and Israel's decision of 14 December 1981 to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the Occupied Syrian Golan;

Having reviewed the repressive measures to which the Syrian citizens there are being subjected and Israel's continued attempts to force them to accept Israeli identity;

Recalling the relevant resolutions of previous Islamic Conferences, the latest being Resolution 3/5-P (IS) of the Fifth Islamic Summit Conference in Kuwait and Resolution 2/20-P of the Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers in Istanbul;

Recalling Security Council Resolution 497 (1981) and the relevant UN General Assembly Resolutions, the latest of which is Resolution 45/83;

1. Lauds the steadfastness of the Syrian Arab citizens in the Golan against occupation and their valiant resistance to Israel's repressive measures and desperate attempts to weaken their attachment to their land and Syrian Arab identity.

2. Strongly condemns Israel's non-compliance with UN Security Council Resolution 497 (1981).

3. Reaffirms that Israel's decision to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the Occupied Syrian Arab Golan is illegal, null and void and has no legal validity whatsoever and that it constitutes a flagrant violation of the OIC Charter and relevant resolutions, the UN Charter and relevant resolutions, and the principles of International Law, in particular the principle of inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force;

4. Strongly condemns Israel's persistence in changing the legal status, demographic composition and institutional structure of the Occupied Syrian Arab Golan, and for its policy and practices, in confiscating lands, appropriating water resources, establishing settlements and transferring settlers and immigrants thereto and imposing an economic boycott of the agricultural products of the local population and prohibiting their exportation.

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5. Declares that the Knesset's decision of 11 November, 1991 reaffirming the annexation of the occupied Syrian Golan is considered null and void and has no legal validity whatsoever, and constitutes a flagrant violation of the UN Security Council Resolution No.497 (1981).

6. Strongly condemns Israel's attempts to impose Israeli nationality and identity cards on the Syrian Arab citizens, as these measures constitute a flagrant violation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 and the relevant resolutions of the UN General Assembly and other international bodies.

7. Calls upon all States to stop the flow of military, economic, financial, technological aid and human assistance to Israel, which result in protracting Israeli occupation of Arab territories and encourage Israel to pursue its expansionist policy against Arab countries and the Palestinian people.

8. Reaffirms that the Geneva Convention of 1949, relative to the protection of civilian persons in time of war, is applicable to the occupied Syrian Golan.

9. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution, and submit a report thereon to the next Islamic Conference.

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RESOLUTION NO. 5/6-P(IS)
ON
ISRAEL'S OCCUPATION
OF LEBANESE TERRITORY

The Sixth Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, Concord and Unity), held in Dakar, Republic of Senegal, from 3 - 5 Jumada II, 1412H (9-11 December 1991),

PURSUANT to the United Nations Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

PURSUANT to the Charter of the OIC and all relevant resolutions of previous Islamic Conferences;

CONSIDERING that the Israeli aggressive authorities have occupied and continue to occupy part of the Lebanese territory, seizing assets and property in violation of the principles of international law and human rights;

RECALLING the efforts made by the Supreme Arab Tripartite Committee stemming from the Arab Summit in Casablanca to settle the Lebanese situation;

1. STRONGLY CONDEMNS Israel's continued occupation of Lebanese territory, and its kidnapping and deportation of a number of Lebanese citizens from their villages and land in the occupied part of Lebanon. It also strongly condemns the inhuman practices in these regions carried out by the aggressive Israeli authorities which resort to coercion, terrorism, torture, repression, and shelling against the civilian population in a bid to encroach and annex further territories. It calls on the Security Council and the UN Secretary General to intensify their efforts to prevent Israel from pursuing its practices and acts of aggression to force it to stop the continuing savage bombardment of Lebanese villages and civilians and, to secure the release of hundreds of Lebanese citizens detained in Israeli prisons and those of its puppet militia forces in Southern Lebanon.

2. STRONGLY CONDEMNS the continued Israeli policy of deporting Palestinian citizens from the occupied Palestinian territories into Lebanon, as these arbitrary and inhuman acts constitute a violation of Lebanon's sovereignty, a persistent aggression against its territorial integrity, and a flagrant violation of the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949. It also calls on the United Nations General Assembly and the UN Security Council to oblige Israel to conform to the relevant Security Council resolution; refrain from deporting Palestinians from their land and homes into Lebanon or any other country and allow the deportees to return to their homes.

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3. REQUESTS the United Nations and its various institutions to compel Israel to implement the U.N. Security Council resolutions, in particular Resolution 425 (1978), concerning the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli forces from the Lebanese territory beyond the internationally recognized Lebanese borders, while respecting Lebanese independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, and assisting the legitimate Lebanese authorities in their bid to control the entire Lebanese territory and all aspects of national activity; and furthermore pays tribute to the Lebanese people for their heroism and steadfastness against occupation.

4. COMMENDS the achievements of the Supreme Arab Tripartite Committee stemming from the Casablanca Arab Summit, and reaffirms its support of the National Reconciliation Document for Lebanon, known as the Taif Accord; and of the steps taken and uninterrupted efforts made by the Lebanese Government to put into effect the provisions of that document and thus assure Lebanon's recovery and enhance the unity, sovereignty and independence of that country and to rebuild its institutions.

5. CALLS UPON the international community to contribute to the International Fund for the Reconstruction of Lebanon, as decided by the Arab Summit of Baghdad; and also invites all countries to increase their assistance to Lebanon so as to enable it to restore and modernize its infrastructure, build its facilities and provide added impetus to its economy, in order to improve living conditions and consolidate all the political achievements of the Government of National Reconciliation throughout the country.

RESOLUTION NO. 6/6-P(IS)
ON
ATTEMPTS TO RESCIND UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION 3379 OF 1975 WHICH CONSIDERS ZIONISM A FORM OF RACISM

The Sixth Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, Concord and Unity), held in Dakar, the Republic of Senegal, from 3-5 Jamada II 1412H (9 to 11 December 1991),

Recalling Resolution 1/7-P on Racism and Zionism, adopted by the Seventh Ordinary Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Istanbul, from 13 to 16 Jamada I, 1396H, corresponding to 12 to 15 May 1976, and the subsequent relevant resolutions of the Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers;

Recalling also UN General Assembly Resolutions, particularly Resolution 57 (280S) of 2 November 1973, and Resolution 3778 (100S) and Resolution 3379 of 1975, in which it stressed the need to totally and unconditionally eliminate Racism, Racial Discrimination and Apartheid;

Taking Cognizance of the reasons and principles on which the General Assembly relied in adopting that Resolution;

In view of the fact that the Israeli Racist Laws, Administrative Measures, Policies and Practices have not been abolished, and that no measures or practical steps have been taken to abolish them;

Noting the attempts to rescind the UN General Assembly Resolution 3379 of 10 November 1975;

Observing that the UN General Assembly has not to-date rescinded any Resolution adopted in the past;

1. Expresses deep concern over the current attempts to rescind that Resolution, which should constitute a serious precedent.

2. Emphasizes that such attempts obstruct the current peace endeavours in the Middle East Region, by thus rewarding the Aggressors.

3. Appeals to all states that are peace-loving, and which advocate Human Rights and oppose all forms of Racial Discrimination, to thwart such attempts and to keep that Resolution until the reasons for its adoption disappear.

4. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this Resolution and submit a Report on the outcome of his efforts.

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RESOLUTION NO. 7/6-P(IS)
ON THE
CONSEQUENCES OF THE IRAQ'S AGGRESSION AGAINST KUWAIT AND THE IRAQ'S NON-COMPLIANCE WITH SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS

The Sixth Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, Concord and Unity), held in Dakar, Republic of Senegal, from 3 to 5 Jumada Al Thani 1412H (9-11 December, 1991),

TAKING due note of the report of the Secretary General of the OIC to the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference (Document No. IS/6-91/PIL/D.1) concerning developments in the region, especially with regard to the liberation of Kuwait from the invading Iraqi forces;

RECALLING the declarations issued during the period between the 19th and the 20th sessions of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers regarding the Iraqi invasion and occupation of Kuwait as well as Resolution 9/20-P adopted by the Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

EXPRESSING its highest regard for all Arab, Islamic and friendly states who contributed to the implementation of the resolutions adopted by the Organization of Islamic Conference, the Summit of League of Arab States and the United Nations to confront the Iraqi aggression and liberate Kuwait, a member of the United Nations, the OIC, and the League of Arab States;

WELCOMING the restoration of the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Kuwait as well as its legitimate government;

REITERATING the necessity to respect the principles of independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, the inviolability of internationally recognized borders and non-interference in the internal affairs of other states; principles not only applicable to Kuwait and Iraq but to all states;

NOTING that the Iraqi government has not fully complied with and fulfilled its obligations in accordance with UN Security Council resolutions;

FURTHER EXPRESSING its rejection of the Iraqi government's return to reiterating its false claims considering Kuwait as part of Iraq, which reflects the reality of the Iraqi government's intentions and

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aggressiveness towards Kuwait and its lack of seriousness in abiding by the relevant resolutions of Islamic and international legitimacy;

REITERATING its condemnation of the illegal acts committed by the Iraqi regime's forces during the occupation of the State of Kuwait; persecuting, torturing and killing of Kuwaiti citizens, plundering public and private property and setting fire to and sabotaging oil wells and facilities and destroying aspects of human life and natural environment particularly in Kuwait and generally in the region, as well as the oppressive aggression against the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia invading its territories and air space and launching missiles against its cities;

EXPRESSING its utmost concern over the reports of United Nations international inspection team to the effect that the Iraqi government has not fully cooperated with the said team in violation of the UN Security Council resolutions;

RECOGNIZING its historic and enormous responsibility towards the difficult conditions which were engendered by the Iraqi occupation of Kuwait and the serious negative implications which it led to against the fundamental interests of the Islamic Nation and Islamic solidarity;

1. Affirms the necessity for a full implementation of all UN Security Council resolutions issued in this regard to ensure non-recurrence of a new Iraqi aggression in the face of the previous aggressions against its neighbouring states.

2. Deplores that the Iraqi government has not fully complied with UN resolutions indicating the harbouring of aggressive intentions which necessitates the maintenance of the sanctions imposed by the Security Council, and expresses its distress for the ordeal endured by the people of Iraq due to the non-compliance of the Iraqi regime with the decisions of international legitimacy thereby disregarding the interests of the people of Iraq.

3. Expresses its deep regret and concern over the procrastination of the Iraqi authorities regarding the implementation of the resolutions concerning the release of Kuwaiti citizens and other detainees in Iraq and calls upon the Iraqi authorities for their immediate release.

4. Holds Iraq fully responsible for the human and material damages inflicted upon Kuwait and other countries, and demands from Iraq compensation for those losses in accordance with the relevant Security Council resolutions without any procrastination or delay.

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5. Reiterates the necessity of Iraq's effective adherence to all Security Council resolutions regarding the elimination of all weapons of mass destruction and affirms the necessity of eliminating all kind of weapons of mass destruction from the entire Middle East region.

6. Requests the Secretary General to follow the implementation of this resolution and to report thereon to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

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RESOLUTION NO. 8/6-P(IS)
ON
THE SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN

The Sixth Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, Concord and Unity), held in Dakar, Republic of Senegal, from 3 to 5 Jumada II, 1412H (9-11 December 1991),

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and resolutions of the Islamic Conference which emphasise the common goals and destiny of the peoples of the Islamic Ummah;

Affirming anew the right of all peoples to decide the form of government they wish to have and to choose their own political, economic and social systems, free from all forms of foreign intervention,coercion or pressure;

Recalling the principled stand adopted by the Islamic Conference in its resolutions on Afghanistan since January 1980;

Recalling the positive role played by the Organization of the Islamic Conference to support the Afghan Mujahideen and to promote a just political settlement of the Afghanistan conflict;

Taking into account also the resolutions adopted by the United Nations General Assembly at the Sixth Emergency Special Session and its subsequent regular sessions as well as the decisions adopted by the Ministerial Conferences of the Non-Aligned Countries in February 1981, June 1982, September 1985, April 1986, September 1988, May 1989 and September 1991 and the Seventh, Eighth and Ninth Summits of the Non-Aligned countries against foreign military intervention in Afghanistan;

Recalling also the resolutions adopted by consensus by the 43rd, 44th, 45th and 46th regular sessions of the United Nations General Assembly;

Desirous of restoring the political independence and sovereignty of Afghanistan, its Islamic identity and its non-aligned character;

Concerned over the fact that serious impediments still stand in the way of the Muslim people of Afghanistan to exercise freely their right to determine their political future;

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Recalling the decision, adopted by the Eighteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, to invite the Representative of the Afghan Mujahideen to occupy the seat of Afghanistan in the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

Deeply conscious of the need for a comprehensive political settlement of the grave situation in Afghanistan;

Fully aware of the immense burden borne by the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and the Islamic Republic of Iran, as a result of the asylum provided by them to millions of Afghan refugees, driven away from their homeland, and who are still unable to return because of the disturbed conditions;

1. Takes note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary General (Document No.IS/6-91/PIL/D.2/Rev.1).

2. Commends the heroic struggle of the people of Afghanistan for the liberation of their homeland and recognizes and supports the role of the Afghan Mujahideen for the restoration of the independent, non-aligned and Islamic status of Afghanistan.

3. Calls for a comprehensive political settlement so that conditions of peace and stability are created in Afghanistan.

4. Recognizes that the formation of a broad-based government is essential for the restoration of peace and for enabling the people of Afghanistan to exercise their right to choose their own political, economic and social system free from outside intervention.

5. Calls for the creation of the necessary conditions of peace and normalcy that would enable the Afghan refugees to return voluntarily to their homeland in safety and honour.

6. Supports the efforts of the Afghan Mujahideen to establish a broad-based government in Afghanistan.

7. Notes with appreciation the efforts of the UN Secretary General, including his latest initiative of 21 May 1991, to promote a comprehensive political settlement, which also envisages a role for other international organizations especially the Organization of the Islamic Conference.

8. Takes note with satisfaction of the positive declarations unanimously adopted by the tripartite

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meetings between the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and the leaders of the Afghan Mujahideen parties, held on 29-30 July 1991, in Islamabad, and on 28-29 August 1991, in Tehran.

9. Requests the Secretary General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference to continue to coordinate his efforts with the UN Secretary General for promoting a political settlement in Afghanistan and recommends that the OIC should have an active role in the solution of the Afghanistan problem.

10. Welcomes in this regard the appointment of the Special Representative of the Secretary General for Afghanistan and urges Member States to extend their cooperation and support to enable the OIC to make its due contribution to the peaceful settlement of the Afghanistan problem.

11. Welcomes and supports the recent dialogue between the Afghan Mujahideen and the Soviet Union and the joint statement issued by them, especially the agreement on the need to establish an Islamic interim government and thereafter, within the period of two years, the holding of general elections with the cooperation of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the United Nations.

12. Decides to continue generous humanitarian assistance to the Afghan refugees and to work for their repatriation and rehabilitation in Afghanistan in cooperation with the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and the Islamic Republic of Iran.

13. Renews its call to all states as well as national and international organizations to extend assistance to alleviate the suffering of Afghan refugees.

14. Approves the recommendations made by the Secretary General on the basis of the IDB study on reconstruction in Afghanistan, and appeals to all Member States to extend financial and moral support for the implementation of these recommendations.

15. Requests the Secretary General of the Organization of Islamic Conference to keep Member States informed of progress towards the implementation of the present resolution and submit to the Twenty-first Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and the Seventh Islamic Summit Conference a report on the Situation in Afghanistan.

16. Decides to consider the issue at the Twenty-first Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and at the Seventh Islamic Summit Conference.

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RESOLUTION NO. 9/6-P(IS)
ON THE
SITUATION IN CYPRUS

The Sixth Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, Concord and Unity), held in Dakar, Republic of Senegal, from 3-5 Jumada II, 1412H (9-11 December, 1991),

Reaffirming the previous resolutions of the Islamic Conference on the question of Cyprus which express firm support for the rightful cause of the Turkish Muslim Community of Cyprus who constitute an integral part of the Islamic world;

Reaffirming further its support for the continuing efforts of the United Nations Secretary General under his mission of good offices;

Welcoming in this connection the proposal made by Turkey for a high-level quadripartite meeting with the participation of the two parties in Cyprus on the basis of equality and by Turkey and Greece;

Recalling that in the more than 28 years since the establishment of UNFICYP, it has not been possible to achieve a negotiated settlement of the Cyprus problem;

Mindful of the necessity to respect the political equality of the two sides in Cyprus in order to help the attainment of an overall agreement;

Noting the Report of the Secretary General contained in document IS/6-91/PIL/D.3/Rev.1;

Having heard with fraternal sentiments the statement of His Excellency President Denktas who voiced the rightful cause of his people and explained the reasons for their request to be a full member of the Conference;

Expressing its solidarity with the Turkish Muslim Community of Cyprus and its appreciation for their constructive efforts to attain a just and mutually acceptable settlement;

1. Reaffirms the full equality of the two parties in Cyprus as the principle enabling them to live side-by-side in security, peace and harmony without the one having the ability to exploit, oppress or threaten the other.

2. Urges the Member States to strengthen effective solidarity with the Turkish Muslim Community of Cyprus and to assist them in reaching a just and durable settlement to the Cyprus problem.

3. Decides to support until the Cyprus problem is solved, the rightful claim of the Turkish Muslim Community of Cyprus for the right to be heard in all international forums where the Cyprus problem comes for discussion, on the basis of equality of the two parties in Cyprus.

4. Decides further:

a) to continue the enhancement of the participation of the Turkish Muslim Community of Cyprus in the Islamic Conference by enabling it to take part effectively in the work and activities and meetings of all the organs of the OIC, including its subsidiary organs and affiliated institutions; and

b) to call on and urge the Member States to increase and expand their relations with the Turkish Muslim Community of Cyprus in all fields and in particular in the fields of trade, tourism, culture, information, investment and sports.

5. Requests the Islamic Development Bank to complete its comprehensive study on the economic situation and needs of the Turkish Muslim Community of Cyprus, with a view to promoting its economic development.

6. Calls on the two parties to negotiate together on an equal footing towards freely reaching a mutually acceptable solution.

7. Calls further on the two parties to seek a new relationship based on respect for each other's rights and identities in order to facilitate a new partnership between them.

8. Decides to remain seized of the request of the Turkish Muslim Community of Cyprus.

9. Requests the Secretary General to take all the necessary measures for the implementation of this Resolution and to make further recommendations as appropriate.

10. Requests further the Secretary General of the Organization of Islamic Conference to monitor closely developments in Cyprus and to present a comprehensive report to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

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RESOLUTION NO. 10/6-P(IS)
ON
JAMMU AND KASHMIR DISPUTE

The Sixth Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, Concord and Unity), held in Dakar, Republic of Senegal, from 3 to 5 Jumada II, 1412H (9-11 December 1991),

Reaffirming the principles and objectives of the Organization of Islamic Conference which emphasize the common goals and destiny of the peoples of the Islamic Ummah;

Emphasizing the purposes and principles of the UN Charter and recalling the UN resolutions relevant to the Jammu and Kashmir;

Recalling that the Simla Agreement signed between the Governments of India and Pakistan calls for a final settlement of the Jammu and Kashmir issue;

Reaffirming also the importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination enshrined in the Charters of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the United Nations;

Taking into cognizance the report of the Secretary General on the issue (Document No.IS/6-91/PIL/D.4/Rev.1);

Expressing concern at the alarming increase in the indiscriminate use of force and gross violations of human rights committed against innocent Kashmiris;

1. Calls for a peaceful settlement of the Jammu and Kashmir issue in accordance with the relevant UN Resolutions and as agreed upon in the Simla Agreement.

2. Condemns the massive violation of human rights of the Kashmiri people and calls for the respect of their human rights, including the right of self-determination.

3. Calls upon India to allow International Human Rights Groups and humanitarian organizations to visit Jammu and Kashmir.

4. Notes the continuation of dialogue between India and Pakistan and encourages further negotiations with a view to resolving their outstanding differences through peaceful means and affirms that a sustained dialogue is essential to address the core of the problems and to remove the basic causes of tension between India and Pakistan.

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5. Expresses its deep concern at the prevailing tension that threatens security and peace in the region.

6. Calls upon India and Pakistan to redeploy their forces to peace-time locations.

7. Endorses the decision of the Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers to send a Good Offices Mission under the Chairman of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers with a view to easing the tension between the two countries and to promote a peaceful settlement.

8. Requests the Secretary General to send a three-member fact finding mission to visit Jammu and Kashmir as decided by the Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, and submit a report to the Secretary General.

9. Also requests the Secretary General to present his report on the implementation of the provisions of this resolution at the Twenty-first Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and at the Seventh Islamic Summit.

10. Decides to consider the Jammu and Kashmir Dispute at the Twenty-first Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and at the Seventh Islamic Summit.

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RESOLUTION NO. 11/6-P(IS)
ON THE
QUESTION OF MUSLIMS IN SOUTHERN PHILIPPINES

The Sixth Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, Concord and Unity), held in Dakar, Republic of Senegal from 3-5 Jumadal Thani 1412H (9-11 December, 1991),

Bearing in mind the previous resolutions adopted by the OIC on the question of Muslims in Southern Philippines, particularly Resolutions 4/4-P of 1973, 2/8-P and 7/8-P of 1977 and 20/9-P of 1978 and 43/19-P of 1990 and 33/20-P of 1991;

Recalling the final communique issued by the Fifth Islamic Summit expressing the hope for the success of the current negotiations between the Moro National Liberation Front and the Government of the Republic of the Philippines;

Recalling further the Tripoli Agreement signed on 23 December 1976, under the auspices of the OIC, between the Government of the Philippines and the Moro National Liberation Front;

Taking into consideration the recommendations of the Quadripartite Ministerial Committee entrusted by the OIC with the follow up of the question of Muslims in Southern Philippines;

Taking cognizance of the Report submitted by the Secretary General on the question of Muslims in Southern Philippines, particularly the result of recent contacts with the Government of the Philippines, (Document No.IS/6-91/PIL/D.5);

1. Reaffirms the resolutions adopted by the Islamic Conferences on solidarity with the Muslims in Southern Philippines in their just struggle for the achievement of their legitimate aspirations, within the framework of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of the Philippines.

2. Notes with satisfaction the measures taken by the Government of the Philippines to improve the conditions of Muslims, and hopes that further measures will be taken so as to achieve a final solution to the problem of Muslims in the Southern Philippines, within the framework of the Tripoli Agreement.

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3. Expresses its satisfaction to the Government of the Philippines, the Moro National Liberation Front, and the Moro Islamic Front for their agreement to conduct negotiations at the headquarters and under the auspices of the Organization of the Islamic conference and the Conference approves of the resumption of negotiations between all the parties aimed at realizing a just and comprehensive solution to the problem of Muslims in the Southern Philippines within the framework of the national sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Philippines.

4. Pays tribute to the leaders of the Moro National Liberation Front for their unfailing readiness to conduct a constructive dialogue with the Government of the Republic of the Philippine under the auspices of the OIC, in order to arrive at a just and final solution to the question of Muslims in Southern Philippines.

5. Reaffirms its readiness to continue providing every form of assistance - humanitarian, material, financial and political - to the Muslims in Southern Philippines and to the Moro National Liberation Front to enable them to attain their legitimate aspirations.

6. Approves the proposal to bring up to 6 the number of members of the Ministerial Committee entrusted with the follow up of the problem of Muslims in Southern Philippines and commissions the Secretary General to make the necessary consultations for this purpose.

7. Notes with satisfaction the efforts made by the Secretary General to find a just and comprehensive solution to the problem of Muslims in the Southern Philippines.

8. Requests the Secretary General and the Ministerial Committee entrusted with following up this question to continue contacts with the Government of the Republic of the Philippines and the Moro National Liberation Front until a peaceful, just and comprehensive solution to the problem of the Muslims in the Southern Philippines is achieved.

9. Requests the Secretary General to communicate this Resolution to the Government of the Republic of the Philippines, the Moro National Liberation Front and the Moro Islamic Front.

10. Requests the Secretary General to take the necessary measures to implement this Resolution and submit a report thereon to the forthcoming Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 12/6-P(IS) ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE SITUATION IN SOUTH AFRICA

The Sixth Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, Concord and Unity), held in Dakar, Republic of Senegal, from 3 to 5 Jumada II, 1412H (9-11 December 1991),

Considering the development of the situation in South Africa;

Reaffirming its conviction that apartheid is a scourge on mankind in general, and Africa in particular where it has taken a heavy toll in human lives, destroyed property and humiliated entire peoples by depriving them of their fundamental freedom, dignity and human rights;

Recalling the provisions of the Harare Declaration, as well as those of the United Nations on Apartheid and its destructive effects in Southern Africa which was adopted by the UN General Assembly at its Sixteenth Special Session in December 1989;

Deploring the escalation of fratricidal violence among the black populations of South Africa;

Noting that despite the positive measures taken by the Government of F.W. De Klerk, the people of South Africa continue to suffer from the socio-economic inequalities engendered by the apartheid system and from continued monopolization of power in the hands of the White Minority regime.

Having considered the Report of the Secretary General, (Document No.IS/6-91/PIL/D.6);

1- Reaffirms all its previous resolutions concerning the situation in South Africa.

2- Condemns the policy of Apartheid which is an affront to all the peoples of the world.

3- Reaffirms its support of the constitutional principles set forth in the Declarations of Harare and United Nations which constitute the basis for transforming South Africa into a non-racist democracy.

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4- _Takes note_ of the current process engaged in that direction by the Government of South Africa in relations with parties and political organizations of South Africa and urges this government to accelerate that process in a significant and real manner in order to definitively put an end to the apartheid system.

5- _Calls_ for the expeditious conclusion of negotiations on a new, non-racial democratic constitution acceptable to the people of South Africa under the auspices of an interim government and the effective transfer of power to the people of South Africa.

6- _Demands_ that the South African Government takes immediate steps to end violence and publicly and solemnly undertake to do everything in its power to protect the lives and property of the black population.

7- _Urges_ all the political organizations and all popular movements to end the fratricidal conflict which could well delay the process of eliminating Apartheid, and to adopt and respect a code of conduct in order to end the violence between their members and followers; also reiterates its support to the national liberation movements and the democratic forces of South Africa who are at the vanguard of the struggle for the abolition of the Apartheid system.

8- _Appeals_ to the international community to use all forms of pressure to induce the Pretoria regime to speed up the process of dismantling the Apartheid system and create the necessary conditions for negotiations and the establishment of a democratic society.

RESOLUTION NO. 13/6-P(IS)
ON THE
SITUATION IN SOMALIA

The Sixth Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, Concord and Unity), , held in Dakar, Republic of Senegal, from 3 to 5 Jumada II 1412 H (9 - 11 December 1991),

Proceeding from the noble principles and objectives of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference;

Gravely concerned about the recent events in Somalia, which have caused immense suffering to the people and have grave implications for the national unity, territorial integrity and political independence of this Islamic country;

Having considered the Report of the Secretary General, (Document No.IS/6-91/PIL/D.7);

1. Affirms that it is imperative to restore and preserve the unity, sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of Somalia.

2. Notes with appreciation the Report of the Secretary General regarding the efforts made by the Organization of Islamic Conference to promote national reconciliation in Somalia, as well as for the restoration and preservation of the unity and territorial integrity of this Islamic country and for the alleviation of the suffering of the Somali people.

3. Expresses its appreciation for the valuable efforts made by governments of brotherly countries especially the Government of Djibouti under the leadership of the President His Excellency Hassan Gouled Aptidon in organizing the Round Table talks for restoring peace in Somalia.

4. Calls upon the Somali political groups to cease all hostilities and implement the decisions taken at the second round of talks of Six Somali Political Groups held in Djibouti in July 1991 and hopes that the intra-Somali dialogue will continue and produce positive results.

5. Welcomes the readiness generously demonstrated by the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques King Fahd Bin Abdul Aziz Al-Saud to receive in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia the various parties to the conflict with a view to seal the final settlement of the Somali crisis respecting the unity and territorial integrity of Somalia.

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6. Appeals to the Somali political leaders and movements to fully respond to the efforts being made by the Governments of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the Republic of Djibouti and other brotherly countries as well as by the OIC Secretary General to seek ways and means to achieve a peaceful solution to the crisis in Somalia.

7. Calls upon the international community especially the member states of the OIC to work for the reconstruction and rehabilitation of Somalia by providing urgent humanitarian assistance such as food and medicines for the homeless, in addition to the care for the injured and handicapped in the hospitals of member states and facilities for Somali students by admitting them to schools and educational institutions in the Member States.

8. Requests the international community and particularly the OIC Member States to resume their economic and financial cooperation with Somalia.

9. Invites the Chairman of the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference, in consultation with the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the Government of Somalia, to undertake appropriate contacts with the Secretary General of the United Nations with a view to examining the possibility of sending the Peace Keeping Forces for safeguarding peace and order in this country.

10. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to submit a report thereon to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 14/6-P(IS)
ON
THE COMORIAN ISLAND OF MAYOTTE

The Sixth Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, Concord and Unity), held in Dakar, Republic of Senegal, from 3 to 5 Jumada II, 1412H (9-11 December 1991),

Recalling the relevant resolutions of the Islamic Summit and Foreign Ministers Conferences on the Comorian Island of Mayotte affirming the territorial unity of the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros which is composed of four Islands: Grande-Comore, Mayotte, Anjouan and Moheli;

Bearing in mind the pledges made by France on the eve of the referendum for self-determination of 22 December 1974 held in the Comoros, to respect the territorial integrity of the Archipelago on its accession to independence;

Convinced that a just and lasting solution to the question of Mayotte is to be found in respect for the sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of the Comoro Archipelago;

Also bearing in mind the wish expressed by the President of France during his visit to Moroni on 13-14 June 1990, to seek actively a just solution to the problem;

Taking note of the repeated wish of the Government of the Comoros to initiate as soon as possible a frank and serious dialogue with the French Government with a view to accelerating the return of the Comorian Island of Mayotte to the Islamic Federal Republic of Comoros;

Considering that the separation of the Island of Mayotte from the other Comorian Islands constitutes a grave violation of the territorial integrity of the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros, and is a serious impediment to the harmonious economic development of that country;

Bearing in mind also the decisions of the Organization of African Unity, the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and the United Nation's General Assembly on this question;

Having considered the Report of the Secretary General on the subject, (Document No.IS/6-91/PIL/D.8);

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1. Reaffirms the unity and territorial integrity of the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros and its sovereignty over the Comorian Island of Mayotte.

2. Expresses its active solidarity with the Comorian people and supports the Comorian Government in its political and diplomatic efforts to effectively restore the Island to its natural entity.

3. Urges the Government of France to accelerate the process of negotiations with the Government of the Comoros with a view to ensuring the effective and prompt return of the Island of Mayotte to the Comoros;

4. Calls upon the Member States to use their influence with France collectively and individually so as to induce it to accelerate the negotiations with the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros on the basis of the national unity and territorial integrity of that country.

5. Invites the Secretary General to continue his contacts with the French authorities in order to convey to them the deep concern of the OIC over this problem, to follow the developments in this regard in coordination with the Secretaries General of the UN and the OAU and to submit a report thereon to the Twenty-First Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

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RESOLUTION NO. 15/6-P(IS)
ON
ISLAMIC COMMUNITIES IN NON-OIC MEMBER STATES

The Sixth Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, Concord and Unity), held in Dakar, Republic of Senegal, from 3 to 5 Jumada II, 1412H (9-11 December 1991),

Recalling that Islamic communities living in Non-OIC Member States account for over one third of the Islamic Ummah;

Recalling also the principles and objectives of the Charter, the Resolutions adopted by earlier Islamic Conferences and the international conventions and agreements, particularly those agreements which call for the observance of Human Rights and political, social, cultural, economic and religious freedoms;

Having taken note of the Report submitted by the Secretary General on Islamic communities in Non-Member States, (Document No.IS/6-91/PIL/D.9);

1. Expresses its appreciation for the Secretary General's Report on the Islamic communities in Non-Member States.

2. Expresses its satisfaction at the efforts exerted by the Secretary General for the implementation of the resolutions adopted on the Islamic communities in Non-Member States and requests the Secretary General to continue his efforts.

3. Urges Member States to pay attention to the problems faced by the Islamic communities living in Non-OIC Member States, play an effective role in approaching these States to urge them to permit these communities to exercise their full rights as guaranteed by recognized international conventions including their political, civil and religious rights in accordance with the principles of human rights stipulated in international charters and conventions.

4. Recommends that intensified contacts be ensured between the Organization of Islamic Conference and the other Islamic organizations and institutions in Member States on the one hand, and the Islamic communities in Non-Member States on the other, so as to put an end to their isolation and be acquainted with their problems, requests and requirements.

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5. Requests the Secretary General to make contacts with the Member States which have communities living in non-Member States with a view to being acquainted with their experiences and efforts to preserve their identities and authentic Islamic heritage and to submit report on this subject, to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

6. Welcomes the invitation of the Custodian of the two Holy Mosques, King Fahd bin Abdul Aziz, Sovereign of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to host the First World Conference of Muslim Communities and Minorities in order to seek solutions to the problems facing them and explore future prospects.

7. Urges the Member States and the Islamic Associations and Institutions to extend every kind of assistance to the General Secretariat so that it may carry out in the best possible manner, the tasks assigned to it in terms of visits, meetings, and seminars, designed to study the situation of Islamic communities in Non-Member States and examine the problems they face in search for appropriate solutions within the framework of the respect for the sovereignty of the States in which they live.

8. Appreciates the Secretary General's recent statements which have highlighted the anguish and concern of the Islamic Ummah over the desecration of the Islamic places of worship and requests the Secretary General to continue his efforts aimed at safeguarding the sanctity of Islamic Holy Places and values in Non-Muslim States.

9. Requests the Secretary General to contact the States with Islamic minorities and to cooperate with Islamic associations and institutions for the implementation of the resolutions adopted in this regard.

10. Decides to consider the issue at the 21st Session of Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and at the Seventh Islamic Summit Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 16/6-P(IS) ON SUPPORT FOR COORDINATION AND CONSULTATION AMONG ISLAMIC STATES

The Sixth Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, Concord and Unity), held in Dakar, the Republic of Senegal, from 3-5 Jumadal Thani 1412H, corresponding to 9-11 December, 1991,

In application of the teachings and noble principles of exalted Islamic religion which urge the consolidation of solidarity and fraternity among the members of the unified Islamic Ummah and enjoins opposition to sedition;

Committed to the objectives and principles enunciated in the Charter notably provisions of Article II relating to the strengthening of solidarity and non interference in the internal affairs of member states;

Recalling the resolutions of the Third Islamic Summit held in Makkah Al-Mukarramah 19-22 Rabi'ul Awal 1401H (25-28 January 1981) which stressed the need to strengthen solidarity among Member States on the basis of mutual respect and commitment to non-interference in the internal affairs of one another, and support for the causes of freedom, justice and peace;

1. Calls upon Member States to observe the principles of good neighbourliness, and to prevent the use of their territories or government bodies by individuals or groups bent on doing harm to other Member States.

2. Decide that no movement exploiting the noble Islamic religion should be allowed to carry out any hostile activity against any Member State, and to consolidate coordination among Member States so as to control the phenomenon of intellectual terrorism and extremism.

3. Stresses the need to continue to strengthen cooperation and coordination among Member States at all levels, and to deepen their consultation so as to remove all causes of dissension and promote understanding among them.

4. Invites the Secretary General and Reflection Committee, recently established within the OIC, to study this topic and submit a report thereon to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

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RESOLUTION NO. 17/6-P(IS) ON THE REPARATIONS FOR COLONIALISM AND THE AFTER EFFECTS OF WAR

The Sixth Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, Concord and Unity), held in Dakar, Republic of Senegal from 3 to 5 Jumada Al Thani 1412H (9 - 11 December 1991),

Recalling Resolution No.29/14-P of December, 1983 and Resolution No.38/19-P of the Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers on reparations for the after effects of wars, particularly mines;

Referring to Resolution No.32 of the 5th Summit Conference of Non-Aligned States, held in Colombo from 16 to 19 August, 1976 concerning the after effects of wars;

Also referring to the content of the Declaration of the 9th Summit Conference of Non-Aligned States, held in Belgrade, from 4 to 7 September, 1989 on reparations for the period of colonialism;

Also recalling the resolutions of the UN General Assembly and other relevant UN organs on the remnants of war including mines;

Further recalling the historical precedents on reparations for the damages caused by occupation and war and their sequels, particularly those of two world wars;

Recognizing that the existence of physical remnants of the war, including mines, in the territories of developing countries seriously impedes the developmental efforts of these countries and causes a loss of life and property;

Convinced that the responsibility for removing the remnants of wars should fall on the countries that had laid them;

Recognizing that poverty and the obstacles to economic and social development in developing countries are due primarily to the exhaustion of those countries' economic and human resources by the States which had colonized them;

Also convinced that the effective solution to the problems caused to the developing countries by colonialism, occupation or settlement lies in the commitment of former colonial powers to shoulder the

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responsibility of compensating for the losses suffered by those countries;

Further convinced that reparations for colonialism are the least that former colonial powers can do to rehabilitate the people of the countries they had colonized;

Further convinced that the peoples of the world have a firm desire to end all forms of colonialism;

1. Reaffirms its condemnation of colonialism in all its forms as an act of aggression which violates all international conventions and principles of international law.

2. Recognizes that the effects of colonialism have impeded economic and social development plans and programmes in the developing countries and are still impeding these countries' development and progress.

3. Reaffirms the right of the developing countries to obtain fair compensation for the human and material losses they have suffered as a result of colonialism.

4. Affirms the right of the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahirya for reparations for all the human and material losses it has sustained as a result of the period of Italian invasion and colonization of the Libyan territories.

5. Invites all past and present colonialist powers to shoulder their responsibilities and make reparations for all the economic, social and cultural consequences of their occupation of developing countries.

6. Affirms the right of the developing countries to recover their cultural property which was looted during the period of colonialism, including antiquities, masterpieces, manuscripts and historical documents.

7. Urges the international community to take effective measures to prevent the recurrence of colonialism and liquidate its after-effects.

8. Decides to keep this issue under consideration and requests the Secretary General to submit a report thereon to the next Islamic Conference.

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RESOLUTION NO. 18/6-P(IS)
ON
SUPPORT FOR THE EFFORTS OF SUDAN TO ACHIEVE NATIONAL UNITY, PEACE, AND DEVELOPMENT, AS WELL AS SAFEGUARDING ITS IDENTITY AND CULTURAL HERITAGE IN THE FACE OF CURRENT CHALLENGES

The Sixth Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, Concord and Unity), held in Dakar, the Republic of Senegal from 3 to 5 Jamadal Thani 1412H (corresponding to 9-11 December 1991),

Recalling the resolutions adopted by the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers Nos.33/18-P, 30/19-P, and 24/20-P on supporting the efforts made by Sudan to achieve national unity, peace and development and safeguard its identity and cultural heritage;

Considering the goals and principles of the OIC Charter concerning promoting Islamic solidarity among Member States and enhancing their ability to protect their unity, sovereignty, independence, national rights and spiritual heritage;

Observing that Sudan is facing attacks and designs perpetrated by a number of foreign hostile powers, led by Israel, which aim at destabilizing Sudan, adversely affecting its unity, and obliterating its cultural identity;

1. Reaffirms its solidarity with Sudan in the face of foreign hostile designs, and in defence of its unity, territorial integrity and stability.

2. Commends Sudan's commitment, and genuine and continued efforts to reach a peaceful solution to the problem of Southern Sudan.

3. Expresses its profound appreciation to the Member States which support the efforts made by Sudan to safeguard its unity and territorial integrity.

4. Emphasizes its full support in this context to the efforts being made by President Ibrahim Babangida of the Federal Republic of Nigeria.

5. Appeals to Member States to continue to support Sudan's efforts to safeguard its unity, territorial integrity and identity, in conformity with the principles embodied in the Charter and resolutions of the Organization of the Islamic Conference.

6. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and report thereon to the next session.

RESOLUTION NO. 19/6-P(IS)
ON THE ISLAMIC SOLIDARITY
WITH MALI
FOR THE RESTORATION OF PEACE AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE NORTHERN REGION.

The Sixth Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Al-Quds Al-Sharif), held in Dakar, Republic of Senegal from 3 to 5 Jumada Al Thani 1412H (9 to 11 December 1991),

Considering the under developed state of the arid zones of Mali which provoked rebellion by a section of the population of the zones concerned in the north of the country;

Considering the high number of displaced populations in the neighbouring countries of Mali due to the prevailing insecurity in some areas of the country;

Considering also the negative repercussions of this situation on the State of the historical cities of Timbuctou and Gao, Great Islamic homes in sub-saharan Africa;

Noting with satisfaction the commitment undertaken by Malian authorities to find a pacific and just solution to the situation in the North within the framework of national unity, territorial integrity of the country and in respect of diversity;

Considering further that other countries of the Islamic Ummah are equally committed to the finding of a negotiated solution.

Decides:

1. To provide assistance to the Malian authorities for the achievement of the process undertaken with a view to establishing peace and the return of the displaced populations.

2. To support the efforts and programmes of development for the arid zones of the country and for the reintegration of the displaced populations.

3. To request Islamic institutions especially the IDB and the ISF to give their support for the realization of the above-mentioned development programmes. It further calls upon Member States and the various Arab-Islamic Funds for development to give their assistance.

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4. _To take all steps_ for the rehabilitation of the northern towns of Mali, particularly the historical city of Timbuctou and requests the OIC cultural institutions and Member States to intervene effectively in this area.

5. _To appeal_ to all parties concerned to pursue efforts with a view to restoring definitively peace in this important part of the Islamic Ummah.

6. _Requests_ the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to submit a report thereon to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 20/6-P(IS)
ON
THE CRISIS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES, THE UNITED KINGDOM AND THE GREAT SOCIALIST PEOPLE'S LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA

The Sixth Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, Concord and Unity), held in Dakar, the Republic of Senegal, from 3 to 5 Jumada II 1412 (9 - 11 December 1991)

Having considered the item related to the crisis involving an OIC Member State;

Guided by the principles of the Charter which call for the promotion of solidarity among Member States;

Abiding by the objectives and principles of the UN Charter which stipulate that all States are committed to refraining from the use or the threat of use of force in their international relations, the settlement of their disputes by peaceful means, respect for the independence of all Member States, and refrain from posing any threat to the sovereignty, territorial integrity and safety of their people;

Reaffirming its clear and unequivocal denunciation, on previous occasions, of all forms and types of terrorism, and its condemnation of all those who use or encourage it, be they individuals, groups or States; proceeding from the faith of the OIC Member States that terrorism runs counter to the Islamic values in which they believe, and which commit them never to tolerate or disregard terrorism, insofar as it contradicts the aspiration of individuals and governments in the international community to a life of peace, where stability and security prevail;

Taking note with great satisfaction the declaration by the Libyan Jamahiriya that it denounces all forms and types of terrorism, and condemns all those that use or encourage it, and its willingness to cooperate with any international or regional judicial or humanitarian body in working for combatting it; and in appreciation of the legal procedures it has taken in this connection;

Expressing satisfaction with Libya's declaration that it is fully prepared to cooperate with the United States and the United Kingdom judicial authorities and that it welcomes visits by judges and investigators from the United States and the United Kingdom, so as to ensure

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the seriousness of the procedures and the impartiality of the investigations conducted in the charges levelled at some of its citizens and for the full truth to come to light regarding such charges;

1. Takes note with satisfaction Libya's confirmation that it denounces and condemns terrorism and that it is fully prepared to cooperate with any quarters fighting and working to combat terrorism, and commends the sensible way in which Libya has dealt with the threats directed against its territorial integrity and the security of its population;

2. Expresses concern over the escalation of the crisis, and the reference to the possible use of force which does not accord with the proper system of dealing with other states, the UN Charter, or international law; and calls for abiding by international conventions, and the use of dialogue and negotiations as a means of solving the disputes between states,

3. Reaffirms its full solidarity with the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and calls for averting any economic or military action against Libya.

4. Requests the Secretary General to follow up this question and submit a report thereon to the Member States.

RESOLUTION NO.21/6-P(IS)
ON
REUNIFICATION OF YEMEN

The Sixth Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, Concord and Unity), held in Dakar, Republic of Senegal, from 3 to 5 Jumadul Thani 1412H (9-11 December 1991);

Affirming the principles of solidarity and consolidation of cooperation among Member States;

Notes with great satisfaction the declaration of the unification of Yemen on peaceful and democratic basis;

1. Welcomes the unification of Yemen and the establishment of the Republic of Yemen, and affirms its support to it.

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RESOLUTION NO.22/6-P(IS)
ON
COORDINATION AMONG MEMBER STATES IN THE FIELD OF HUMAN RIGHTS

The Sixth Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, Concord and Unity), held in Dakar, Republic of Senegal, from 3 to 5 Jamada Al-Thani 1412H (9-11 December 1991),

Bearing in mind the objectives of the Charter and the "Cairo Declaration of Human Rights" to promote and encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all based on Islamic values;

Mindful of the totality and integrity of Islamic values on human rights, the Supreme place of mankind in Islam as viceregent of Allah on Earth and accordingly great importance that is being attached in Islamic thought to promote and encourage respect for human rights;

Recalling Resolutions No. 49/19-P and 37/20-P of the Nineteenth and Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the Cairo Declaration on Human Rights in Islam;

Aware that increasing importance of human rights throughout the world calls for further intensification of the efforts of the Islamic Ummah and Islamic organizations in order to take appropriate initiatives at the national, regional and international level for example seminars, disseminations and publication of Islamic literature in this field;

Convinced that recent trends among the O.I.C. to protect the collective interest of the Member States in the process of ever-changing international developments requires closer coordination to strengthen the common cultural and social values in international arenas;

Keenly aware of the exigency to preserve and consolidate the identity of the Islamic Ummah which will play a major role in the evolution of human civilization in the framework of the future world order;

Strongly convinced that cultural, humanitarian and political glory of the Islamic countries in future decades, dictates an urgent need and importance of further intensification of the efforts of the Member States, to undertake constructive reflection and draw up a comprehensive outline determining the concrete plan of action;

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1. Takes note of the recent initiatives taken by the Member States in order to follow carefully the current international developments, and urges its continuation in a coordinated process.

2. Takes note with appreciation the analytical report of the Secretary General containing in document No. ICFM/20-91/LEG/D.2/Rev.3 and its findings and recommendations as regards human rights and future policies to be adopted in the course of new international developments.

3. Reaffirms that all Member States have pledged themselves to contribute, to the extent possible, to decisions taken by the O.I.C. in conformity with the collective interests and consolidating the coordinated positions of the Member States.

4. Requests the Secretary General to coordinate effectively the participation of the Member States in the World Conference on Human Rights.

5. Requests the Secretary General to report to the Twenty-first Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, the progress in implementation of the present resolution.

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ANNEX IV

Report and resolutions on economic and financial affairs, adopted by the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference (session of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, concord and unity), held at Dakar, Senegal, from 9 to 11 December 1991 (3-5 Jumada II, 1412H)

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REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE OF THE SIXTH ISLAMIC SUMMIT CONFERENCE (SESSION OF AL-QUDS AL-SHARIF, CONCORD AND UNITY) HELD IN DAKAR, REPUBLIC OF SENEGAL

The Economic Affairs Committee of the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference (Session of AL-Quds Al-Sharif, Concord and Unity), held its working sessions from 5 to 7 December, 1991 to consider Agenda Items 22 and 23 allocated to the Committee by the Conference and to prepare draft resolutions to be submitted to the Conference for adoption. The Committee also considered the following items proposed by Member States:

- Establishment of Standing Committee for Agricultural Expansion (Islamic Republic of Iran).
- Solidarity with the countries and peoples of the Inter-governmental Authority for Development and Drought Control (IGAAD) (Republic of Sudan and Republic of Somalia).
- Economic problems of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territories (Palestine).
- Solidarity with Bangladesh for the damages caused by cyclone (Bangladesh).

2. The Member States attending the Preparatory Meeting of the Sixth Islamic Summit participated in the working sessions of the Committee.

3. Representatives of the General Secretariat and the subsidiary organs, specialized and affiliated institutions of the Organization of the Islamic Conference attended the work of the Committee.

4. The Bureau of the Committee consisted of the representatives of the following countries namely:

Chairman : Republic of Senegal
Vice Chairman : Republic of Indonesia
Vice Chairman : Arab Republic of Syria
Vice Chairman : State of Palestine
Rapporteur : State of Kuwait

The working sessions for the Committee were chaired by H.E. Famara Ibrahima Sagna, Minister of Economy, Finance and Planning and the Head of Delegation of the Republic of Senegal to the Economic and Financial Affairs Committee.

5. H.E. Mr. Famara Sagna, wishing the delegates all the success in their deliberations, explained the method and programme of work of the Committee which was unanimously adopted.

6. H.E. Ousman N.R.OTHMAN, Assistant Secretary General of OIC, made a brief statement expressing his confidence that the Chairman's experience and leadership qualities would greatly contribute to the success of the deliberations of the Committee. He expressed his profound gratitude and thanks for the traditional warm welcome and generous hospitality offered by the Government and brotherly people of the Republic of Senegal. He concluded his statement by expressing his wish for the full success of the meeting of the Committee which would further contribute to the solidarity within the Islamic Ummah.

7. The Committee deliberated on its Agenda and made the agreed amendments on the related draft resolutions. The deliberations of the Committee on each item were preceded by presentations by the OIC General Secretariat as well as by the Member countries, on the background of the subject concerned.

8. The Committee, regarding the formulation of new strategies for the OIC Plan of Action, agreed on the importance of the subject and referred it to a special sub-committee, which drafted a resolution on review of the Status of Economic Cooperation and Economic Integration Policy in the Islamic World in the context of the World Economic Situation.

9. The Committee noted the need for strong economic cooperation and solidarity among the Member States which will contribute to the development and welfare of the Member States and to promote economic integration among them.

10. The Committee made the following observations with regard to some of the items proposed by Member States:

a) Regarding solidarity with the countries and peoples of the Inter-governmental Authority for Development and Drought Control (IGAAD), the Committee was of the opinion that the campaign against drought and desertification was a matter of concern for many Member States, particularly those of IGAAD and CILSS, and invited OIC Member States and institutions to increase their cooperation with these organizations.

b) In relation to the proposal made by the Islamic Republic of Iran regarding the establishment of a Standing Committee on Agriculture, the Conference, while appreciating t keen interest shown by Iran in the improvement of the food situation and in the promotion of agricultural development in member countries decided that this issue be considered in depth at the forthcoming Fourth Ministerial Confertence on Food Security and Agricultural Development to be hosted by the Islamic Republic of Iran. The Conference also decided that the decision to be reached on the subject at the Fourth Ministerial Conference be submitted to the COMCEC for consideration within the framework of the formulation of the strategies for the Plan of Action and for submission to the Seventh Islamic Summit Conference for final decision.

11. The Committee after extensive deliberations approved the annexed Draft Resolutions on the Items of its Agenda and agreed on their submission, by H.E. Mr. Famara Sagna, Chairman of the Committee, for consideration and adoption.

12. The Committee lauded the Chairman for the efficient manner in which he presided over the sessions and for his wisdom in guiding its deliberations. It also thanked the Vice Chairmen and Rapporteur for their positive contributions to the work of the Committee.

13. The Committee also expressed its deep appreciation to the General Secretariat and all the subsidiary organs, affiliated and specialized institutions of OIC participating in the meeting for their constructive contributions.

14. At the conclusion of its work, the Committee expressed its deep gratitude and sincere thanks to the President, the Prime Minister and the people and Government of the Republic of Senegal for their keen interest and abiding commitment to the activities of OIC and for the excellent preparations made for the Conference.

15. The Committee adopted its Report, together with the annexed resolutions.

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RESOLUTION NO. 1/6-E(IS)
ON THE
STANDING COMMITTEE FOR SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL COOPERATION (COMSTECH).

The Sixth Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, Concord and Unity), held in Dakar, Republic of Senegal, from 3 to 5 Jumada II, 1412H (9-11 December 1991),

Recalling resolution 1/3-E(IS) of the Third Islamic Summit Conference, held in Makkah Al Mukarramah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in 1981, which adopted the Action Plan to Strengthen Economic Cooperation Among Member States;

Recalling resolution 13/3-P(IS) of the Third Islamic Summit Conference, establishing the Standing Committee for Scientific and Technological Cooperation;

Recalling resolution 1/4-E(IS) adopted by the Fourth Islamic Summit Conference, held in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, in 1984, on the Action Plan to strengthen scientific and technological cooperation among Member States;

Appreciating the Secretary General's report on the implementation of the recommendations of the Plan of Action and on the progress achieved in this respect (Document No.IS/6-91/EC/D.1/Rev.2);

Noting with satisfaction the positive development of the activities of the Standing Committee for Scientific and Technological Cooperation (COMSTECH), under the Chairmanship of H.E. Mr. Ghulam Ishaq Khan, President of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, in accordance with the decision adopted by the Fourth Islamic Summit Conference;

Noting with appreciation that five sessions of the Standing Committee for Scientific and Technological Cooperation have been held in Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan since 1984;

Taking note of the report presented to the Sixth Islamic Summit by H.E. Mr. Muhammad Nawaz Sharif, Prime Minister of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, Co-Chairman of COMSTECH on the activities of the Standing Committee for Scientific and Technological Cooperation;

Further noting with concern the constraints which have impeded the implementation of the Action Plan in certain sectors, owing to financial difficulties and lack of data and information;

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1. Expresses appreciation to H.E. President Ghulam Ishaq Khan and H.E. Prime Minister Muhammad Nawaz Sharif for the interest they have graciously taken in the development of COMSTECH activities.

2. Expresses appreciation also to the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan for the support it has kindly extended to COMSTECH.

3. Calls on Member States to give COMSTECH all necessary assistance for ensuring quick implementation of the recommendations of the Action Plan, thereby making it possible to accelerate the development of science and technology in Member States.

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RESOLUTION No. 2/6-E (IS)
ON
THE ACTIVITIES OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE FOR ECONOMIC AND COMMERCIAL COOPERATION (COMCEC)

The Sixth Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, Concord and Unity), held in Dakar, Republic of Senegal from 3 to 5 Jumada Al-Thani, 1412H (9-11 December 1991),

Recalling Resolution No. 1/3-E (IS) and No. 13/3-P (IS) of the Third Islamic Summit Conference on the Plan of Action to Strengthen Economic Cooperation among the Member States and on the establishment of the OIC Standing Committees, respectively;

Recalling Resolution No. 1/4-E (IS) of the Fourth Islamic Summit Conference assigning priority to six areas of the Plan of Action five of which come under the purview of the COMCEC, namely, Agricultural Development and Food Security, Industry, Trade, Transport and Communications and Energy;

Recalling Resolution No. 3/5-E (IS) and No. 1/5-E (IS) of the Fifth Islamic Summit Conference on the Implementation of the Plan of Action and of the Standing Committee for Economic and Commercial Cocperation (COMCEC) chaired by the President of the Republic of Turkey, respectively;

Also recalling the Resolutions of the Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers pertaining to the activities of the COMCEC for the implementation of the Plan of Action;

Noting with appreciation that in previous seven Sessions of the COMCEC, each held concurrently with a ministerial meeting in a specific area of economic cooperation, action has been initiated in the priority areas of the Plan of Action, in compliance with the time table set at the Fourth Islamic Summit, as well as in the areas of Technical Cooperation and Infrastructure and Public Works, and that effective action have been initiated to implement various projects pertaining to these areas;

Also noting with appreciation the efforts of the General Secretariat and its subsidiary organs and affiliated institutions working in the field of economy and trade in following up the implementation of decisions of the COMCEC pertaining to different areas of the Plan of Action;

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Noting with satisfaction that the Framework Agreement for the Establishment of a Trade Preferential System Among the Member States of the OIC (TPSOIC) was adopted at the Sixth Session of the COMCEC, and opened by the General Secretariat to the signature and ratification of the Member States;

Also noting with satisfaction that the Articles of Agreement of the Islamic Corporation for the insurance of Investment and Export Credit which was drawn up and finalized by the Islamic Development Bank was adopted at the Seventh Session of the COMCEC and that the preparations for the activation of the Scheme are underway;

Taking cognizance of the new economic configurations emerging at the global level particularly from the creation of a Single European Market as well as developments in Eastern Europe and the implications of these developments for the Member Countries;

Emphasizing the important role the private sector could play in strengthening, expanding and diversifying the economic cooperation among Member States.

Reaffirming the need to develop new strategies for the Plan of Action taking into consideration the structural changes that have taken place in the global economy and the developments in the economies of the member countries since 1981.

1. Requests the COMCEC to take the necessary steps, including convening expert group meetings and workshops to formulate new strategies for the Plan of Action to Strengthen Economic Cooperation Among Member States to be submitted by the Secretary General to the COMCEC for approval and appropriate action as early as possible.

2. Urges the Member States, who have not yet done so, to sign and/or ratify the statutes and agreements previously approved by the OIC with respect to economic and commercial cooperation among the Member States.

3. Invites the Member States to take necessary measures to implement the decisions of the COMCEC and to join economic cooperation schemes established thereby.

RESOLUTION NO.3/6-E(IS) ON THE STATUS OF ECONOMIC COOPERATION AND ECONOMIC INTEGRATION POLICY IN THE ISLAMIC WORLD IN THE CONTEXT OF THE WORLD ECONOMIC SITUATION

The Sixth Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, Concord and Unity), held in Dakar, Republic of Senegal, from 3 to 5 Jumada Al-Thani, 1412H (9-11 December, 1991),

Recalling Resolution No.1/20-E of the Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers which expressed deep concern at the continuing and escalating international economic crisis in recent years and which has adversely affected the developing countries in general, and the least developed countries, in particular, causing disequilibrium in the structure of the world economy;

Taking note of the Report of the Secretary General on this subject (Document No.IS/6-91/EC/D.1/Rev.2);

1- Emphasizes that the efforts being undertaken by the developing countries to foster sustained economic growth, however important, cannot succeed in reactivating the desired growth and development without a favourable international economic environment.

2. Urges the Member States to continue to pursue their efforts for the implementation of the Plan of Action to Strengthen Economic Cooperation among Member States in a manner which would optimize the complementarity of their economies, and to actively contribute to the formulation of New Strategies for it under the auspices of the COMCEC.

3. Highlights the important role the private sector can play in strengthening the Joint Islamic Action and urges Member States to make favourable arrangements to strengthen contacts between firms, companies, banks and other economic institutions of Member States.

4. Requests the COMCEC to consider within the framework of its forthcoming reviews of the Strategies and of the Plan of Action on economic cooperation among Member States to study ways and means for the promotion of inter-regional cooperation and progressive economic integration leading to the setting up of an Islamic Common market taking due account of the existing regional integration groupings working in the same fields.

5. Requests the Secretary General to keep the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers informed on the progress on this matter.

6. Urges the Member States to actively contribute to the formulation of the New International Order with a view to achieving economic growth and sustainable development.

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RESOLUTION NO.4/6-E (IS) ON THE EXTERNAL DEBT OF THE OIC MEMBER COUNTRIES

The Sixth Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, Concord and Unity), held in Dakar, Republic of Senegal, from 3 to 5 Jumad Al-Thani 1412H (9-11 December 1991),

Recalling resolutions 18/19-E and 6/20-E of the Nineteenth and Twentieth Islamic Conferences of Ministers of Foreign Affairs on the External Debt of Africa;

Seriously concerned about the continuing and alarming progression in recent years of the external debt of the Member States as well as the high level of interest rates, the unstable exchange rate and the increase of the debt service ratio;

Stressing the fact that the debt service requirements have become so heavy a burden for the member countries that they necessitate the search for urgent solutions;

Recalling the initiative taken by His Highness the Emir of Kuwait, Chairman of the Fifth Islamic Summit at the Forty-third Session of the United Nations General Assembly with respect to the World debt crisis as well as the practical measures His Highness proposed for the realization of the said initiatives during the Ninth Non-Aligned Summit held in Belgrade in September 1989;

Noting with satisfaction the Secretary General's report on this subject (Document No.IS/6-91/D.2(i));

1. Calls upon the developed countries to take appropriate measures with a view to cancelling, reducing and/or converting the debt owed by the member countries;

2. Expresses its appreciation to donor Member countries and the Islamic Development Bank for their financial assistance in favour of Member States and in particular of the least developed among them.

3. Invites Member States which can do so, to continue to transfer capital through grants and loans, at concessionary terms to the member countries, and particularly to the least developed, landlocked and/or Sahelian countries and middle income countries.

4. Appeals to the International Community, especially the Member States to take positive initiatives for the alleviation of public debt owed particularly by the least developed, landlocked and/or Sahelian countries.

5. Also invites these States to consider among other alleviating measures the reconversion of the debts notably through programmes in favour of the survival and development of children and women as well as the protection of natural environment.

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RESOLUTION No.5/6-E(IS)
ON THE
ECONOMIC PROBLEMS OF THE LEAST DEVELOPED AND LANDLOCKED COUNTRIES

The Sixth Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, Concord and Unity), held in Dakar, Republic of Senegal, from 3-5 Jumad Al-Thani, 1412H (9-11 December, 1991),

Recalling resolutions No.3/20-E and 5/20-E adopted by the Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the Economic Problems of the Least Developed Member States;

Also recalling the New Plan of Action resolutions adopted by the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, held in Paris from 3-14 September,1990;

Also recalling the Declaration of the Heads of State and Government of the Least Developed Countries adopted at the end of their meeting held in New York on 1 October, 1990;

Further recalling the need to completely and effectively implement the new UN Action Programme in favour of the Least Developed countries;

Taking note of the Report of the Secretary General on the subject (Document No.IS/6-91/EC/D.2 (iii));

1. Stresses the need for the Least Developed and landlocked countries to redouble their efforts to draw up and implement appropriate development plans in order to come out of their critical situation as soon as possible with the assistance of other member countries and of the international community.

2. Expresses appreciation at the technical, financial, food and other assistance provided by a number of Member States and the IDB to all the least developed and landlocked Member States and hopes that such assistance will be continued.

3. Stresses the need for the OIC to provide the necessary assistance to the least developed and landlocked Member States to enable them to finance the basic infrastructure projects indispensable to their development.

4. Appeals to donor countries and international development financing institutions to accord financial resources on concessionary terms to the least developed and landlocked countries to enable them to implement their national development programmes and reduce their debt burden.

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RESOLUTION NO.6/6-E (IS)
ON
SUPPORT TO THE ISLAMIC DEVELOPMENT BANK

The Sixth Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, Concord and Unity), held in Dakar, Republic of Senegal from 3-5 Jumad Al Thani 1412H (9-11 December 1991),

Recalling the Agreement establishing the Islamic Development Bank;

Recalling also Resolution No. 1/3-E of the Third Islamic Summit Conference held in Makkah Al-Mukarramah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in 1981 adopting the Plan of Action to strengthen economic and commercial cooperation among OIC Member States;

Referring to Resolution No. 6/3-E of the Third Islamic Summit Conference increasing the subscribed capital of the Bank;

Noting with satisfaction that the Islamic Development Bank continues to expand its operations and activities as regards project financing, import and export trade financing, technical assistance, technical cooperation, special assistance and other areas of cooperation such as food security;

Noting with appreciation that the Bank has been playing an active role in the implementation of both the recommendations of the Plan of Action adopted by the Third Islamic Summit and various decisions of the Standing Committee for Economic and Commercial Cooperation (COMCEC);

Also noting with satisfaction that as part of its efforts and commitments to meet the requirements of its member countries, the Bank has been developing new strategies and schemes, some of which have been launched under the auspices of COMCEC, for the promotion of Intra-Islamic trade;

Appreciating the Report of the Secretary General on this subject (Document No.IS/6-91/EC/D.2 (iv));

Referring to the report attached to this resolution;

1. Expresses high appreciation for the devotion and efficiency with which the President of the Bank and his collaborators are handling the smooth functioning of this institution which is making useful contribution towards the development and progress of the Muslim people;

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2. Requests the Bank to continue its beneficial operations and to re-orient its actions so as to maximise the service it renders to the Member States and the Islamic Ummah at large.

3. Decides, to increase the authorised and subscribed capital of the Islamic Development Bank and directs the Board of Governors of the Bank to formulate and adopt an appropriate plan for a substantial increase in the authorized and subscribed capital of the Bank.

REPORT
OF THE FOREIGN MINISTERS MEETING TO THE SIXTH ISLAMIC SUMMIT CONFERENCE ON SUPPORT TO THE ISLAMIC DEVELOPMENT BANK.

The Meeting of Foreign Ministers of Member States held in Dakar to prepare for the Sixth Summit Meeting reviewed a report submitted by the Secretary General of the OIC on the support to the Islamic Development Bank. This Memorandum summarizes the views expressed in the meeting with regard to this important issue.

The Islamic Development Bank, has played a catalyst role in strengthening the developmental efforts of Member States. The achievements of the Bank have enabled it to occupy an important place among the International Financing institutions and constitute a source of great pride for Member States.

Ever since the IDB was established some 16 years ago, the Bank's authorized capital has remained unchanged at ID 2 billion. (1)

In its resolution No.6/3-E(IS), the Third Islamic Summit Conference held in 1401H (1981) in Makkah Al-Mukarramah/Taif decided to increase the prevailing subscribed capital upto the authorized capital, i.e. to ID 2 billion. In conformity with this decision of the Third Islamic Summit, the IDB Board of Governors adopted Resolution No.BG/6-401 which requested member countries to make an additional subscription, as decided by the Third Islamic Summit.

The Foreign Ministers Meeting reviewed comparative information related to the evolution of share capital as well as assistance provided by IDB and some similar international development finance institutions operating in the same region i.e. the African Development Bank and the Asian Development Bank.

In summary it has been noticed that both authorized and subscribed capital of these two institutions as well as the volume of assistance provided to the respective member countries have substantially increased.

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(1) Equivalent to US$2,663.52 million on the basis of the conversion rate prevailing on 19 July 1991. (One Islamic Dinar or ID, which is a unit of account of the Bank = I SDR of the IMF).

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In contrast the level of assistance given by the IDB to its member countries stagnated during the 1980s.

During this period the IDB has been making continuous efforts to solve its resource mobilisation problems and, to this end, established a number of schemes, e.g. the Islamic Bank's Portfolio and the IDB Unit Investment Fund. However, these schemes alone are not enough to bring the level of assistance, extended by IDB to its member countries, close to that provided by the other two institutions.

The analysis of the mechanisms being explored and employed by the IDB, as well as the various scenarios projected at the Bank to increase the level of operations, clearly shows that resources mobilized from these efforts would mainly be for different modes of financing by the Bank which are commercial in nature, of short and medium term.

Employing these modes of financing would mean that most of the least developed countries, such as in Sub-Saharan Africa, and some middle income member countries would be excluded.

The Foreign Ministers meeting also noticed that the changes in the contemporary world economic conditions reveals aggravating and mounting problems for IDB Member Countries, problems whose solutions call for increasing financial and technical support. In this context it was particularly noted that recent world change would imply a drastic deviation of international financial assistance to USSR and Eastern Europe. Furthermore, the other international sources are increasingly dictating conditionalities that almost prohibits several member countries from benefiting from the funds.

Under the circumstances it was the consensus that the Islamic Ummah should further strengthen its unique common instrument for development financing i.e. Islamic Development Bank to face the recent challenges.

In this context delegates have expressed their satisfaction with the activities undertaken by the Bank within its available resources and emphasized the high degree of the efficacy of the Institution, its Management and its technical interventions.

The consensus was also reached on the necessity to have a strong capital base for the Bank as a response to the increasing challenges faced by the less developed Member countries in terms of calamities, food deficiency as well as to mobilize further resources for the industrial and trade promotion.

The Ministers consequently recommend to the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference to favourably consider increasing IDB authorized and subscribed capital, with a view to provide it with the indispensable resources for the expansion and consolidation of its action in the service of economic and social development of the member countries.

In this context the Ministers expressed their full satisfaction on the activities undertaken by the IDB in the framework of available means and paid tribute for the high degree of efficiency of this Institution, its technical and financial management. The Ministers were of the view that such increase should be substantial and in accordance with current needs. They discussed at length the relevant modalities.

Much as the decision would require additional technical inputs, the meeting felt that the capital increase has a predominant political dimension, as it expresses a major political will to transfer resources among the Ummah.

Some Ministers felt that the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference should follow the precedent set by the Third Summit held in Makkah Al-Mukarramah/Taif and decide to increase the authorized capital of the Islamic Development Bank from ID 2 to ID 6 billion and mandate the Board of Governors of the Islamic Development Bank to implement such a decision.

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RESOLUTION No. 7/6-E (IS)
ON
ASSISTANCE TO MEMBER STATES AFFLICTED BY DROUGHT AND NATURAL DISASTERS

The Sixth Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, Concord and Unity), held in Dakar, Republic of Senegal, from 3-5 Jumad Al Thani, 1412H (9-11 December, 1991),

Recalling Resolution No.8/20-E of the Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on assistance to the Member States afflicted by drought desertification and other natural disasters;

Noting with concern the grave situation caused by drought and desertification, and the ensuing damaging effects on economic and social conditions specially in the sectors of agriculture and food in the affected Member States;

Extremely concerned at the massive damage caused by the tidal bore and cyclone of April 29, 1991 to Bangladesh's economic and social infrastructure resulting in heavy loss of life and property as well as public facilities and services.

1. Appreciates the efforts of some Member States as well as the Islamic Development Bank, which have provided technical, financial assistance and food aid to affected countries and appeals to all Member States and the international community to generously contribute either bilaterally or through specialized agencies and all other regional organizations to the process of preventing natural calamities and of combatting drought and desertification;

2. Appreciates the kind gesture of the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosque, King Fahd Bin Abdul Aziz to provide immediate financial assistance to the victims of the cyclone and tidal waves in Bangladesh;

3. Calls on all Member States to participate actively in the implementation of the International Framework of Action annexed to the U.N. General Assembly Resolution on the International Decade for the Prevention of Natural Disasters.

4. Appeals to all Member States, specialized and affiliated institutions to continue to extend generous assistance to the countries affected by natural disasters particularly the Government of Bangladesh for relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction of the socio-economic infrastructure.

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5. Requests the Secretary General, in view of the recurring natural disasters, particularly in Bangladesh, to cooperate and coordinate with the IDB, UNDRO, the Islamic Relief Agency, and the INDR mechanism in order to recommend effective means, both technical and financial, to prevent and reduce the impact of natural disasters on a long term basis

6. Also requests the Secretary General to submit a comprehensive report thereon to the 21st Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION No.8/6-E(IS)
ON
ECONOMIC PROBLEMS OF THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE IN THE OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORIES AND THE SYRIAN PEOPLE IN THE OCCUPIED SYRIAN GOLAN AND THE ARAB PEOPLE IN THE OTHER OCCUPIED ARAB TERRITORIES

The Sixth Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, Concord and Unity), held in Dakar, Republic of Senegal, from 3 to 5 Jumada Al-Thani 1412H (9-11 December 1991),

Recalling Resolution 4/20-EC adopted at the 20th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey from 24-28th Muharram 1412H (4-8 August 1991);

Noting with grave concern the deteriorating economic and living conditions of the inhabitants of the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, the occupied Syrian Golan and the other occupied Arab territories which resulted from Israeli policies of imposing an economic stranglehold against the Arab inhabitants;

Appreciating the economic assistance extended to the Palestinian people by the Member States and the United Nations agencies;

1. Appeals to Member States and the international community to extend material and moral assistance to the Palestine Liberation Organization so that it can launch its economic programmes and projects in the occupied Palestinian territories and to support the steadfastness of the Palestinian people in the face of Zionist occupation of the Palestinian territories as well as to extend support to the citizens under the yoke of occupation in the occupied Syrian Golan and the Arab citizens in the other occupied Arab territories.

2. Appreciates the economic assistance extended to the Palestinian people by Member States and United Nations agencies, inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations and requests the continuation of all forms of support and assistance to the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territories with a view to solving their economic problems, and achieving economic development that would enable them to remain steadfast and to stand firm on the soil of their occupied homeland.

3. Calls upon other developed States to grant export oriented Palestinian industrial and agricultural commodities, preferential treatment and exempt them from taxes and customs duties as is being done by the European Community.

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RESOLUTION NO. 9/6-E(IS)
ON THE SYMPOSIUM ON FOOD SECURITY IN AFRICA (HELD IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE SIXTH ISLAMIC SUMMIT)

The Sixth Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, Concord and Unity), held in Dakar, Republic of Senegal, from 3 to 5 Jumada Al Thani 1412H (9-11 December 1991),

Recalling Resolution 1/3-E(IS) of the Third Islamic Summit held in Makkah Al-Mukarramah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in 1981, adopting the Action Plan to strengthen economic cooperation among Member States;

Recalling Resolution 13/3-P(IS) adopted by the Third Islamic Summit Conference establishing the Standing Committee for Economic and Commercial Cooperation;

Recalling Resolution 1/4-E(IS) adopted by the Fourth Islamic Summit Conference held in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, in 1984, on the Action Plan to Strengthen Economic Cooperation Among Member States;

Having noted with satisfaction the results of the Symposium on Food Security in Africa, jointly organised by the African Development Bank, the Islamic Development Bank, the Organisation of the Islamic Conference and the Government of the Republic of Senegal in Dakar, from 27 to 29 November 1991.

1. *Expresses* satisfaction for the recommendations adopted by the said Symposium and the resolution appended to its final report.

2. *Requests* Member States and all financial, economic and technical organisations of the Ummah to assist the concerned African States for the effective implementation of these recommendations.

3. *Appeals* to Member States and the Islamic Development Bank to increase their assistance to OIC African Member States for the speedy and effective implementation of their national strategy for food security.

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PROCLAMATION OF THE DECADE ON FOOD SECURITY IN THE OIC MEMBER COUNTRIES (DAKAR), REPUBLIC OF SENEGAL

The Sixth Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, Concord and Unity), held in Dakar, Republic of Senegal, from 3 to 5 Jummada II, 1412H, (9-11 December, 1991),

RECALLING Resolution No. 1/4-EF(IS) adopted by the Fourth Islamic Summit held in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco in 1984, which identified Agricultural Development and Food Security as one of the six priority areas of cooperation of the Plan of Action to Strengthen Economic Cooperation among Member States;

NOTING with satisfaction the Recommendations made by the Symposium on Food Security in the African Member Countries of the OIC, held in conjunction with the Sixth Islamic Summit;

REALIZING with utmost concern the deteriorating food security situation in the Islamic world;

BEING CONSCIOUS of the ALARMING food gap that has emerged as a consequence of rising demand in the face of slow growth in agricultural production in most Islamic countries.

DEEPLY CONCERNED at the growing dependence of OIC countries on food imports and the low level of trade in food products among the Islamic countries.

REALIZING FURTHER that a deteriorating food security situation may lead to serious social, economic and political consequences for the entire Islamic world.

BEING CONVINCED THAT this unsatisfactory food security situation is the result of:-

- Low level of scientific and technological progress.
- Inadequate utilization of natural resources available in the Islamic World.
- Inadequate incentives for the production and processing of food.
- Delivery mechanism for food production inputs.
- Lack of an effective Food Security policy to maintain inter alia adequate food reserves to guard against periodical shortages.

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- Insufficient facilities for food marketing, processing, preservation and distribution.

- Weak mechanism for controlling post-harvest losses of food.

- Inadequate coordination and cooperation among Islamic countries in evolving a collective system of food security.

RECOGNIZING that the Islamic countries have the natural, human and capital resources to achieve and sustain an adequate level of food security through concerted efforts;

RECALLING the successful efforts made by some Islamic countries to achieve self-sufficiency in the production of basic food commodities;

I. HAVE THEREFORE RESOLVED:

- To work at their respective national levels and also collectively to achieve the ultimate goal of sustainable food security, as soon as possible, in the Islamic world.

- To aim at rapidly increasing the degree of collective self-reliance in food production and trade.

- To promote policy and institutional mechanisms that facilitate coordination and integration and to commit the necessary resources therefor.

- To declare the decade of 1991 - 2000 as the "Decade of Food Security for the Islamic Countries".

II. INVITE MEMBER COUNTRIES:

- To mobilize physical, human, scientific, technological and financial resources to maximize food production in their respective countries with special emphasis on the conservation of the land, water and forest resources.

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- To give science and technology a major role in the optimum utilization of available resources and for this purpose, to promote maximum possible cooperation among the Islamic countries.

- To increase intra OIC trade in food products through policy incentives and institutional arrangements in order to reduce dependence on imports from outside.

- To evolve bilateral and regional food security arrangements among OIC countries to build food reserves to meet emergencies arising out of fluctuations in production.

- To focus special attention on the problems of food consumption and nutrition especially for the vulnerable groups.

III. URGES the financial and business institutions to give higher priority investment in production, processing and marketing of food and livestock products through the establishment of joint ventures and multi-Islamic countries companies.

IV. CALLS UPON the Ministers of Agriculture of Member States to monitor on a regular basis the progress being made in moving towards greater food security in the Islamic world through higher food self-sufficiency, greater productivity in agriculture and larger trade in food products among OIC countries.

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RESOLUTION NO. 10/6-E(IS) ON ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE ISLAMIC WORLD

The Sixth Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, Concord and Unity), held in Dakar, Republic of Senegal from 3 to 5 Jumada Al Thani 1412H (9-11 December 1991),

Guided by the principles of Islam which enjoins the Muslim people to safeguard the human and natural resources that Allah has granted them on earth, while stressing the basic human rights of all peoples to enjoy a healthy environment and the duty of all States to protect their environment from harmful activities and to take effective measures to stop its deterioration;

Recalling Resolution No.7/20-E of the Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Istanbul from 24 to 28 Muharram 1412H (4-8 August 1991);

Recalling further UN General Assembly Resolution No.44/228 of 22 December 1989 that established the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development to be held in Rio de Janeiro (Brazil) in June 1992 at the level of Heads of State and Government;

Recognizing that the degradation of the environment as well as adverse consequence of the global climatic changes and the serious threats of biological diversity require strengthening of international cooperation on the basis of equitable strategy of responsibilities, the respect of the Sovereignty and the right of developing countries to pursue their obligation in the field of durable development.

Taking into consideration the African Common Position on Environment (November 1991, Abidjan), the Arab Declaration on Environment and Development (September 1991, Cairo), the Communique of Developing Countries (April 1991, Beijing);

Expressing its concern over the adverse effects of global warming and sea level rise on small island states and other low-lying nations of the Islamic world, which threaten not only the sustained development of their people, but also their very existence.

1. Endorses Resolution No.7/20-E of the Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Istanbul from 24 to 28 Muharram 1412H (4 - 8 August 1991).

2. Reaffirms the determination of Member States to work for the strengthening of regional and international

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cooperation with a view to seeking durable solutions to global environmental problems and sustainable development.

3. Stresses that multilateral cooperation for the protection of environment should include the provision of additional financial resources and access to environmentally viable technologies to developing countries, in the context of an international economic environment more oriented towards the human dimension and the qualitative aspects of development.

4. Urges all Member States to effectively participate in the U.N. Conference on Environment and Development and to contribute actively to the universal endeavours aimed at the solution of the problems of environment and development.

5. Stresses the need to undertake further basic studies and applied research on the phenomenon of climate changes including all gases that increase emanations in the stratosphere, and not to discriminate between them and the various sources of fuels when taking any measures for the protection of the environment.

6. Emphasizes the importance of taking into consideration the requirements and needs of development in the developing countries when defining any mandatory environmental targets or programmes.

7. Reaffirms the need to preserve at the global level, the balance between the inter-related issues of environment, development, resources and population, taking into account technological progress and changes in the patterns of production and consumption.

8. Calls upon Member States to harness and strengthen the exchange of relevant scientific information and research among Islamic States.

9. Requests Member States and the OIC institutions to develop their cooperation and coordination at the bilateral, sub-regional, inter-regional and international levels.

10. Further requests the General Secretariat to work closely with the UN System particularly with the DIESA, UNEP and G.E.F. towards:

- the development of indigenous environmentally sound technologies;

- cooperation on environmentally sustainable development methodologies;

- cooperation on the development of environmental statistics of environmental accounting and of teaching materials for OIC Member States;

11. Stresses the necessity of furthering solidarity and coordination among OIC Member States at all international meetings and consultations relating to environmental protection.

12. Calls upon all Member States and institutions to support the efforts of those states which will be affected by sea level rise in strengthening their coastal defences, and assist them in carrying out other programmes for environmental protection and management.

13. Requests the Secretary General to submit a comprehensive report on the environmental and developmental problems in the Islamic world, taking into account the UNCED 1992 imputs, to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

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ANNEX V

Report and resolutions on the cultural, social and information affairs adopted by the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference (session of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, concord and unity), held at Dakar, Senegal, from 9 to 11 December 1991 (3-5 Jumada II, 1412H)

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REPORT OF THE CULTURAL, SOCIAL AND INFORMATION AFFAIRS ADOPTED BY THE SIXTH ISLAMIC SUMMIT CONFERENCE
(SESSION OF AL-QUDS AL-SHARIF, CONCORD AND UNITY)
DAKAR, REPUBLIC OF SENEGAL
29 JUMADA I TO 3 JUMADA II, 1412H (5-8 DECEMBER 1991)

The Cultural, Social and Information Affairs Committee of the Preparatory Ministerial Meeting for the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, Concord and Unity), met on 5, 6 and 7 December 1991, to examine the items placed on the agenda concerning Cultural, Social and Information Affairs whose examination had been assigned to it by the Ministerial Meeting. All the member States participating in the Ministerial meeting took part in the deliberations of the Committee.

The OIC Secretary-General was represented by H. E. Mohamed Mohsen, Assistant Secretary-General in charge of Cultural, Social and Information Affairs.

The following subsidiary organs, specialized and affiliated institutions participated in the Committee's proceedings:

- Subsidiary Organs:

- Islamic Fiqh Academy
- Research Centre for Islamic History, Art and Culture
- International Commission for the Preservation of Islamic Heritage
- Islamic Solidarity Fund
- Islamic University of Niger
- Islamic University of Uganda

- Specialized Institutions:

- International Islamic News Agency
- Islamic States Broadcasting Organization
- Islamic Foundation for Science, Technology and Development
- Islamic Committee of the International Crescent.

- Affiliated Institutions:

- Organization of Islamic Capitals and Cities
- World Federation of International Arab-Islamic Schools

The deliberations of the meeting were chaired by His Excellency Mr. Moustapha Ka, Minister of Culture of the Republic of Senegal, on 5/12/1991. They were chaired by His Excellency Mr. Makhtar Kebe, Minister of Communication of the Republic of Senegal, on 6 and 7 December 1991.

Opening the deliberations, Mr. Moustapha Ka welcomed the delegations to Senegal which considers as their second homeland, and stressed the importance of the items submitted to their attention. He then explained the method and programme of work of the Committee, which were unanimously approved.

Proceeding to consideration of the items placed on its agenda, the Committee heard, during its three working sessions, introductory presentations made by the OIC General Secretariat and the officials of subsidiary organs and specialized and affiliated institutions, summing up the reports they had prepared, and then closely examined the draft resolutions submitted to it.

At the conclusion of thorough, open and fruitful discussions, the Committee adopted, after amendments, the following seven draft resolutions:

- A Draft Resolution on the Standing Committee for Information and Cultural Affairs;
- A Draft Resolution on the Unified Stand to be adopted regarding Denigration of Islamic Institutions and Values;
- A Draft Resolution on Cooperation in the fields of Youth and Sports;
- A Draft Resolution on the Child in the Islamic countries;

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- Draft Resolution on the Role of the Woman in Muslim Society;
- Draft Resolution on the Islamic Solidarity Fund and its Waqf.
- Draft Resolution on the Confiscation of the documents and archives of Al-Quds Al-Sharif.

At general level, the Committee shared the preoccupations expressed in the reports of the officials in charge of the subsidiary organs, the specialized and affiliated institutions and the Islamic Universities of Niger and Uganda concerning the financial difficulties hindering their activities. The Committee congratulated them for the accomplishments made thanks to the efforts they exerted.

In this respect, it expressed its thanks to the Member States hosting the headquarters of these organs, institutions and universities for the moral and material support they extend to them.

The Committee also expressed its thanks and gratitude to the individuals and the financial charitable institutions which contribute to the functioning of cultural and information institutions through their generous donations.

At particular level, the Committee urged the Member States which have not yet done so to:

- join the Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization;
- sign and ratify the convention establishing the Islamic Committee of the International Crescent in order to enable it to become operational;

The Committee likewise urged Member States to:

- support the efforts made by the World Federation of International Arab-Islamic Schools;

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- provide support and assistance to the Islamic Institute of Translation set up in Khartoum by the Government of the Sudan and the OIC;

- Strengtehn cooperation between their information organs on the one hand, and the International Islamic News Agency and the Islamic Broadcasting Organization, on the other.

The Committee then adopted its report. It entrusted its Chairman with submitting the said report and draft resolutions to the plenary of the Preparatory Ministerial Meeting for the Six Islamic Summit Conference.

At the end of its proceedings, the Committee expressed its sincere thanks and deep gratitude to the Government the Republic of Senegal for the generous hospitality extended to the delegations and for the excellent measures taken to ensure the success of the Preparatory Ministerial Conference for the Sixth Islamic Summit.

The Committee expressed its profound thanks and sincere congratulations to its Chairman for his competence and efficiency which led to the fruitful results obtained by the meeting.

In turn, the Chairman expressed on behalf of the Bureau, his sincere thanks and deep appreciation to the delegations and the General Secretariat for having assisted him in conducting the proceedings of the meeting and for having contributed to its success.

The Committee expressed its deep appreciation to the OIC General Secretariat, subsidiary organs, and specialized and affiliated institutions for their effective contribution to the Meeting's proceedings.

Finally, it expressed its thanks to the interpreters and the technical staff for the efforts made towards the success of the meeting.

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RESOLUTION NO.1/6-C(IS)
ON THE STANDING COMMITTEE FOR INFORMATION AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS

The Sixth Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, Concord and Unity), held in Dakar, Republic of Senegal, from 3 to 5 Jumada Al Thani 1412H (9-11 December 1991),

Recalling Resolution 13/3-P (IS) adopted by the Third Islamic Summit Conference, held in Makkah Al Mukarramah/Taif, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, from 19 to 22 Rabi Al-Awal 1401H (25-28 January 1981), whereby the Standing Committee for Information and Cultural Affairs was set up;

Recalling Resolution 3/4-ORG (IS) of the Fourth Islamic Summit Conference approving the preparation of a Cultural Strategy, as proposed by the First COMIAC Session, held in Dakar in January 1983;

Recalling Resolution 1/5-C (IS) of the Fifth Islamic Summit Conference calling for the convening of the First Islamic Conference of Information Ministers.

Further recalling Resolution No.6/18-AF adopted by the Eighteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Riyadh in March 1989 by which it decided to establish an Islamic Communication Centre;

Keeping in mind the pledge made by Member States in the Makkah Al-Mukarramah Declaration to coordinate their efforts in the fields of education, culture and science with a view to achieving the development of man in all respects, ensuring that Muslims be spiritually brought together and purifying Islamic thought from all alien or divisive elements.

Recalling the commitment made by Member States in the same Makkah Declaration to develop their information media and structures in order to turn them into an instrument for the reform of society, the expression of their identity, the defense of Islam, the dissemination of its precepts and of its harmonious spiritual development;

Recalling COMIAC's role, which consists in following up implementation of the Islamic Conference decisions, studying the means to promote and consolidate cooperation among Member States, and developing programmes to enhance Member States' capabilities in the fields of information and culture;

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Having taken cognizance of the report submitted by the Chairman of the Standing Committee for Information and Cultural Affairs, His Excellency Mr. Abdou DIOUF, President of the Republic of Senegal, and of the decisions and recommendations of the Committee's third and fourth sessions, held in Dakar under his distinguished Chairmanship, respectively on 14-16 June 1990 (21-23 Dhul Qidah 1410H) and 31 October-2 November 1991 (24-26 Rabiul Thani 1412H);

Noting with concern the financial difficulties which have hindered the satisfactory implementation, by the OIC General Secretariat, subsidiary organs and specialized institutions, of the plans and programmes of activities approved by the relevant authorities in the fields of information and culture;

Noting with satisfaction the convening, under COMIAC auspices, of the First Islamic Conference of Information Ministers, in Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, on 11 and 12 October 1988 (1 and 2 Rabi Al-Awal 1409H) and of the First Islamic Conference of Culture Ministers, held in Dakar, Republic of Senegal, on 23 and 24 January 1989 (16 and 17 Jumada Al-Thani 1409H);

1. Approves the decisions and recommendations made by the third and fourth COMIAC sessions.

2. Adopts the Cultural Strategy of the Islamic World as submitted by COMIAC to the Sixth Islamic Summit in document CSPAIN/2-91/D.1/REV.1. and invites the COMIAC to study ways and means for its implementation.

3. Also Adopts the measures advocated by His Excellency President Abdou DIOUF in his report in the following areas:

a) in the field of information: the implementation of the OIC Information Plan, the proceedings of the First Islamic Conference of Information Ministers.

b) in the field of culture: resolving the financial problems faced by the Islamic World, the universities and cultural institutions, the implementation of the Dakar Declaration on cooperation and cultural development in the Islamic world and the Islamic Conference of Ministers of Youth and Sports.

c) In the social field: the implementation of a solidarity programme for the family and the child; the development of social and educational centres in mosques for the eradication of begging; the implementation of a concerted strategy for the struggle against the growing pauperization of Muslim families particularly in developing countries.

d) Calls upon Member States which has not as yet sign or ratify the Constituent Agreement of the Islamic Committee of the International Crescent to do so as early as possible so that it may be able to undertake its noble objectives.

4. Encourages COMIAC to pursue the achievement of its objectives and urges Member States to provide it with moral and material support so as to facilitate its mission.

5. Launches a pressing appeal to all Member States to settle their arrears and pay regularly their contributions to the budgets of the General Secretariat, the subsidiary organs and the specialized institutions which are entrusted with cultural and information activities.

6. Also urges Member States to make annual donations to the budget of the Islamic Solidarity Fund and to the Information Plan in order to promote the development of Islamic action in the fields of information and culture.

7. Recommends the undertaking of the procedures for the pairing of the universities of Member States with those of the Palestinians in the occupied territories, and calls for the provision of all kinds of support, financial and educational assistance for the universities in the occupied territories as well as for the Free University in Al-Quds Al-Sharif; while at the same time offering facilities, to the Palestinian students, to attend the universities and specialized institutes in Member States.

8. Expresses its sincere thanks, deep gratitude and great appreciation to His Excellency Mr. Abdou DIOUF, President of the Republic of Senegal and Chairman of COMIAC for the keen interest he has constantly taken and the sustained efforts he has constantly exerted for the promotion of information, the development of culture and the enhancement of Islamic thought.

9. Expresses its sincere thanks and deep gratitude to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and to the Republic of Senegal for having hosted the First Islamic Conference of Information Ministers and the First Islamic Conference of Culture Ministers respectively.

10. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of the present resolution and present a report on its implementation to COMIAC and to the annual session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

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RESOLUTION NO.2/6-C(IS)
ON
CHILDREN IN ISLAMIC COUNTRIES

The Sixth Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, Concord and Unity), held in Dakar, Republic of Senegal, from 3 to 5 Jumada II, 1412H (9-11 December 1991);

Guided by the teachings of Islam which stress the need for taking due care of children and of granting them their rights;

Welcoming the successful conclusion of the World Summit for Children in New York on 29 and 30 September 1990;

Bearing in mind the Declaration and Plan of Action for Survival, Protection and Development of Children in the 1990s adopted at the Summit, which assigns important tasks for the well-being of children to all signatory Heads of State/Government;

Taking into account the positive contribution of the Member States to the success of the Summit as well as to the preparation and adoption of the Declaration and Plan of Action;

Recalling the Cairo Declaration on Human Rights in Islam which stipulates the necessity of safeguarding children's rights and obligations of states thereon;

1. Stresses the importance that the Member States attach to the conclusions of the Summit and invite them to take concrete follow-up measures at national, regional and sub-regional levels.

2. Reaffirms its commitment in favour of implementation, by all Member States, of the decisions stemming from the Summit.

3. Invites all Member States to integrate children's issues into their cooperation programmes.

4. Urges Member States to continue to participate in follow-up activities undertaken at the international level, especially those initiated by the relevant bodies of the United Nations.

5. Decides to enhance consultation among Member States in order to work jointly on all matters pertaining to the adoption of specific measures designed to meet the particular needs of children.

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6. Decides also to prepare an Islamic Action Plan to promote the implementation within the Member States of the Declaration and Plan of Action adopted by the World Summit for Children and requests the Secretary General to present a draft of such an Action Plan at the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

7. Urges Member States to consider becoming a party to the U.N. Convention on the Rights of the Child in keeping with the Declaration of Human Rights in Islam;

8. Calls for the provision of special Islamic education and well-stocked libraries for children as well as Islamic programmes to be broadcast by all mass media;

9. Calls upon UNICEF to give special attention to Palestinian children suffering from Israeli brutality, particularly by providing health care, cultural amenities, and information about their causes through the mass media, especially on World Child Day;

10. Supports the convening, in 1992, of an international donors conference on assistance to African children in order to mobilize the Community within the framework of the Decade for the Survival and Development of the African Child;

11. Recognises the crucial role that the solution of the debt problem will have on the welfare and well-being of children and, in that context, supports the realisation of the concept of "Debt Relief for Child Survival and Development" as an important component of reduction of the debt burden for developing countries;

12. Decides to convene a Ministerial Conference of Member States on the question of Survival, Protection and Development of Children.

13. Calls on the General Secretariat to hold a symposium on "Child Care in Islam", in collaboration with the Islamic Fiqh Academy and specialist Muslim experts, with a view to preparing a document on "Children's Rights in Islam".

RESULOTION NO.3/6-C(IS)
ON
ADOPTING A UNIFIED STAND ON THE ATTACK ON ISLAMIC SANCTITIES AND VALUES

The Sixth Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, Concord and Unity), held in Dakar, Republic of Senegal, from 3 to 5 Jumada II 1412H (9-11 December 1991),

Inspired by the teachings of the Holy Quran and the Prophet's blessed Sunnah, emphasizing the necessity of preserving the Holy Quran and respecting the Messenger (Allah's prayers and peace be upon him), his blessed Sunnah, his family and noble and companions, as well as sacred places and Islamic values,

Recalling the declarations and resolutions adopted by the Eighteenth, Nineteenth and Twentieth Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers regarding joint action in defence of Islamic sanctities and values;

Noting the persistence of certain forms of hostile aggression against the Islamic values and heritage, particularly the latest Zionist moves, including the attack against the Islamic Court in Al-Quds Al-Sharif and its historical documents, in order to desecrate that heritage;

1. Reaffirms, once again, the provisions of the declarations and resolutions adopted by the Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers in this respect.

2. Strongly condemns all forms of cultural aggression, impelled by hatred for Islam and its sanctities; and stresses in particular its condemnation of the recent Zionist attack against the Shar'ia Court in Al-Quds Al-Sharif.

3. Requests all Member States to adopt firm stand in all earnestness, so as to check such hostile aggression; and calls on all countries of the world to ensure respect for these sanctities and prohibit any aggression against them.

4. Requests the Secretary General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference to take the necessary measures for the drafting of an international convention to ensure respect for sanctities and values, and to submit a progress report thereon to the following Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

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RESOLUTION NO.4/6-C(IS) ON THE ROLE OF WOMEN IN ISLAMIC SOCIETY

The Sixth Islamic Summit Conference (Session of AL-Quds Al-Sharif, Concord and Unity), held in Dakar, Republic of Senegal, from 3 to 5 Jumada Al-Thani 1412H (9-11 December 1991),

Proceeding from the teachings of the tolerant Shariah in safeguarding the rights of the woman in the Muslim family, and in emphasizing the woman's privileged personality and her role in the development of Islamic Society;

Recalling the different resolutions adopted by previous Islamic Summits and Ministerial Conferences on women;

Acknowledging that women play an increasingly important role in the propagation and preservation of Islamic fundamental values in the family and society;

Convinced that these noble ideals cannot be achieved without the effective participation of Muslim women who constitute a major pillar in Islamic Society;

Noting that this stage in the evolution of the Islamic Ummah requires the combined efforts of all parties to work in the fields of development and particularly the development of the role of women;

Noting with appreciation the offer made by the Islamic Republic of Iran to host a meeting of experts;

1. Requests the Secretary General to convene an enlarged symposium at experts level to develop an appropriate mechanism for ensuring active participation of women in the fields of social development.

2. Calls for the convening of a Conference of Ministers in charge of women's affairs in the Member States to consider the possibility of coordination among them in light of the results of the Symposium.

3. Requests the Secretary General to submit a detailed report on the role of women in the development of Islamic countries to the Twentyfirst Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, and to make specific recommendations aimed at promoting closer cooperation in this field.

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RESOLUTION NO.5/6-C(IS)
ON
COOPERATION IN THE FIELD OF YOUTH AND SPORTS

The Sixth Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Al-Quds AL-Sharif, Concord and Unity), held in Dakar, Republic of Senegal from 3-5 Jumada Al Thani, 1412H, (9-11 December 1991),

Proceeding from the importance attached by Islam to spiritual and physical education;

Considering the importance of sports and youth activities in the promotion of solidarity among the youth of the countries of the Islamic Ummah;

Conscious of the fundamental and indispensable role to be played by the youth of different Islamic countries in order to strengthen and consolidate the unity of the Islamic Ummah;

Taking into account the difficulties and obstacles impeding the functioning of the Sports Federation of Islamic Solidarity whose objective was to prepare a programme for sports and youth exchange among the countries of the Ummah;

1. Decides to promote rapprochement and understanding among the youth of the Islamic Ummah through practice of sports, youth and cultural activities;

2. Decides also to develop cooperation among OIC Member States in the following fields:

a)- organisation of sports competitions and exchange in youth and cultural fields;

b)- construction of sports social and educational infrastructures;

c)- promotion of exchanges in the field of sports medicine;

d)- allocation of scholarships for training and research in the fields of sports, physical education and youth activities;

e)- promotion of social, economic and cultural development projects for the youth;

3. Invites the Secretary General to set up an Expert Committee and to entrust it with the task of further examining the proposals contained in this resolution and preparing the first Islamic Conference of Ministers of Youth and Sports.

4. Entrusts the Secretary General to take necessary measures for the implementation of this resolution and requests him to submit a Report thereon to the Twenty-first Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

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RESOLUTION NO.6/6-C(IS)
ON
CONFISCATING THE DOCUMENTS AND REGISTERS OF THE SHARI'AH COURT IN AL-QUDS

The Sixth Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, Concord and Unity), held in Dakar, Republic of Senegal, from 3 to 5 Jumada II 1412H (9 to 11 December 1991),

Noting that UNESCO included the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, in 1983, on the endangered World Heritage List, and that Member States must, in accordance with the World Heritage Committee Charter, provide material and technical assistance, for the preservation of that heritage;

In-view-of the fact that the Israeli Occupation Authorities have not till now responded to the UNESCO and UN Resolutions not to encroach on that heritage but rather did harm to it - by destroying or setting fire to it, confiscating it, or undertaking excavations which had vast adverse effects on the Islamic historic sites alone;

Recalling that, in defiance of all International Conventions, the Geneva Convention, and Human Rights Standards, the Israeli occupation authorities, forcibly entered the premises of the Shari'ah Court in Al-Quds Al-Sharif, using armed soldiers who destroyed doors and windows, tampered with the contents of the building, and confiscated whole sets of documents and registers of Islamic Waqfs, covering Shari'ah and historical aspects of the holy City and its people over a period of seven hundred years;

Considering that this ignoble act clearly indicates the extent to which the Israeli authorities slight the United Nations, the UNESCO and the Geneva Convention;

1. Condemns and denounces this Israeli aggression against the Cultural and Religious heritage in the City of Al-Quds.

2. Requests the United Nations and the UNESCO to denounce this act and call upon Israel to return all the confiscated documents and registers at once.

3. Demands that no act of aggression is committed in future against the Islamic sanctities and heritage.

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RESOLUTION NO.7/6-C(IS)
ON
THE ISLAMIC SOLIDARITY FUND AND ITS WAQF

The Sixth Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, Concord and Unity), held in Dakar, Republic of Senegal from 3 to 5 Jumada Al Thani 1412H (9-11 December 1991),

Recalling Resolution 6/2-C(I.S.) of the Second Islamic Summit Conference, held in Lahore, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, in 1394 (1974) concerning the establishment of the Islamic Solidarity Fund;

Recalling also Resolution 1/3-C (I.S.) adopted by the Third Islamic Summit Conference, held in Makkah Al-Mukarramah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, in 1401H (1981) which urged all Member States to provide the necessary support to the budgets of the Islamic Solidarity Fund and to contribute towards the paid up capital of the ISF Waqf amounting to 100 million dollars, so as to secure a fixed income that will enable the Fund to achieve the goal of self-financing of its annual budgets, and to continue to perform its noble task;

Recalling further Resolution No.19/4-C (I.S.) adopted by the Fourth Islamic Summit Conference, held in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, in 1404H (1984), which requested Member States to pledge annual voluntary contributions to the Fund in accordance with their material means, and also to augment their contributions to the capital of the Fund's Waqf;

Recalling also Resolution 3/5-C(I.S.), adopted by the Fifth Islamic Summit (Islamic Solidarity Session) held in Kuwait, in 1407H (1987) which stressed the importance of the activities of the Islamic Solidarity Fund, and of its objectives which aim at strengthening the solidarity of the Islamic Ummah through its participation in religious, cultural, scientific and social projects and programmes, whether in Member States, or for the benefit of Muslim Communities and minorities in non-Member States;

Cognizant of the contents of the report of the Secretary General which underscored the critical financial situation of the Fund and having taken note of these difficulties constraints encountered by the the Fund in financing its budget and implementing its programmes over the recent years;

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Noting with appreciation the achievements of the Islamic Solidarity Fund during the past seventeen years and conscious of the need for assistance for the strengthening and development of the cultural infrastructure of the Islamic Communities;

Noting with satisfaction the realization of an important part (44%) of the Waqf capital of the Islamic Solidarity Fund, and the necessity of working to raise its capital to the amount of one hundred million dollars to yield a fixed income enabling the Fund of self-financing its own annual budgets.

Expressing its keenness to increase the potentialities of this Fund as well as its financial capabilities so that it may in a position to have an impact on the civilization infrastructure of the Muslim communities and raise the level of its assistance to the institutions it sponsors in the Muslim world, to that which is commensurable to the aspirations of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference and its capable of achieving its cultural, spiritual and social objectives:

1. Welcomes the progress made for the realization of the capital of the Waqf of the Islamic Solidarity Fund and invites the Secretary General and the Permanent Council to continue their efforts in this direction for the strengthening of the financial capacities of the Fund.

2. Expresses its thanks and appreciation to the Member States which have made generous and regular donations to the Fund and its Waqf in particular the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the State of Kuwait,the State of the United Arab Emirates, the Republic of Tunisia, the Republic of Turkey, the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. It urges Member States which have already pledged their contributions to the capital of the Fund's Waqf to kindly make these contributions available as soon as possible in order to enable their investment by the Board of Trustees of the Waqf for the strengthening of the financial capacities of the Fund.

3. Expresses its thanks to individuals who have generously contributed to the strengthening of the financial capacities of the Fund and urges all Muslims who have got the means to continue their support for the Fund and it's Waqf.

4. Reiterates the importance of the functions and objectives of the Islamic Solidarity Fund which aim at strengthening the solidarity of the Muslim Ummah by contributing to the implementation of the religious, cultural, scientific and social projects and programmes, whether in Member States or in the interest of Muslim communities and minorities in non member states.

5. Urges Member States to make voluntary annual donations according to their respective means, to the budget of the Islamic Solidarity Fund, and also to contribute to the capital of the ISF Waqf and requests the Secretary General and the Chairman of the Permanent Council of the Fund to make the necessary contacts with the governments of Member States in this respect.

6. Reaffirms the provisions of paragraphs 3 and 4 of Resolution 1/3-C(I.S.) adopted by the Third Islamic Summit Conference and launching of fund-raising campaigns in favour of the fund of its Waqf once a year, during the Blessed Month of Ramadhan as it is the month of Islamic solidarity and requests each Member State to designate its competent authority entrusted with the task of organising the fund-raising campaigns in cooperation with the Secretary General and the Chairman of the Permanent Council. It urges financial, commercial and industrial institutions as well as individuals in member states to generously participate in these campaigns and to donate to the Fund and to its Waqf.

7. Invites the Secretary General and the ISF Permanent Council to organise periodic visits to Islamic States with a view to explaining the noble objectives of the Fund and its Waqf, and to collect voluntary contributions for them.

8. Requests the Permanent Council to continue the assistance by the Fund to cultural, social and educational projects in the Islamic world, while according priority attention to projects initiated by the Islamic Summits and Foreign Ministers Conferences.

9. Request the Secretary General to submit an annual report, to the Current Chairman of Islamic Summit Conference, on the implementation of this resolution.

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Resolutions on organizational, statutory and general matters adopted by the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference (session of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, concord and unity), held at Dakar, Senegal, from 9 to 11 December 1991 (3-5 Jumada Al-Thani 1412H)

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RESOLUTION NO.1/6-ORG(IS) ON THE FUNCTIONING OF THE ORGANIZATION OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE, ITS SUBSIDIARY ORGANS, SPECIALIZED AND AFFILIATED BODIES

The Sixth Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, Concord and Unity), held in Dakar, Republic of Senegal, from 3 to 5 Jamada Al-Thani, 1412H (9-11 December, 1991),

Referring to the provisions of the Charter;

Inspired by the Makkah Al-Mukarramah Declaration and the Plan of Action to Strengthen Economic Cooperation Among Member States adopted by the Third Islamic Summit;

Convinced of the need for the Organization of the Islamic Conference to play a more active and dynamic role with a view to realizing the objectives of the Charter and consolidating economic solidarity and cooperation;

Determined to give the needed impetus to the General Secretariat and subsidiary organs and specialized and affiliated institutions in order to effectively fulfill the requirements of Joint Islamic Action;

Having taken cognizance with appreciation of the reports of the Chairmen of the Standing Committees and the adoption by COMCEC and COMIAC of their respective Statutes and Internal Regulations which organize their functioning and are based upon the Framework Statute proposed by the Secretary General;

Having taken note of the reforms undertaken within the General Secretariat and at the level of subsidiary organs to rationalize functioning and management and increase their effectiveness in accordance with Resolution 6/18-AF adopted by the Eighteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in March 1989 in Riyadh.

Stressing the need to provide the Organization, its subsidiary organs and specialized and affiliated bodies with the necessary means to fulfill their mission in the service of Islam and Muslims;

Having taken cognizance of the report of the Secretary General on the functioning of the Organization in particular the work of the Expert Committee entrusted with drawing up a Framework Statute for the subsidiary organs and the Rules of Procedure for the Islamic Committee for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs in accordance with the decision of the Twentieth Conference

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of Foreign Ministers as well as its annexes 1 to 6 (document IS/6-91/SG/REP 4/REV.2);

1. Takes note with appreciation of the measures and initiatives taken by the Secretary General to rationalize the functioning and management of the Organization and increase its effectiveness and requests him to continue the implementation of the provisions of Resolution 6/18-AF, as well as those of subsequent resolutions adopted by the Nineteenth and Twentieth Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers.

2. Invites the Secretary General to pursue his efforts with a view to submitting to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers concrete proposals inspired by prior consultations within the framework of the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference and based on the conclusions of the work of Consultants on a strategy of Joint Islamic Action.

3. Adopts the framework Statute and Internal Regulations of Standing Committees as stipulated in document IS/6-91/SG/REP 4/REV.2 (Annex 2).

4. Adopts the Statute and Internal Regulations of the Standing Committee for Economic and Commercial Cooperation as stipulated in document No. IS/6-91/SG/REP4/REV.2 (Annex 3).

5. Adopts the Statute and Internal Regulations of the Standing Committee for Information and Cultural Affairs as stipulated in document. IS/6-91/SG/REP4/REV.2 (Annex 4).

6. Notes that COMSTECH has already adopted Rules of Procedure at the 1989 session. For the uniformity of the procedure, the Summit requests COMSTECH to review its rules to bring them in line with the proposal made by the Secretary General in conformity with document IS/6-91/SG/REP4/REV.2 (Annex 2), including, wherever necessary, changes consistent with the specialized and technical character of COMSTECH. The revised Statute and Internal Regulations shall come into force upon adoption by the COMSTECH General Assembly at its next session. They will then be submitted to the Seventh Islamic Summit Conference for information and confirmation. It further entrusts the Secretary General to communicate this draft to His Excellency the Chairman of the COMSTECH as soon as possible.

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7. Adopts the Framework Statute of subsidiary organs contained in document IS/6-91/SG/REP4/Rev 2 (Annex 5).

8. Adopts the Rules of Procedure of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs as stipulated in document IS/6-91/REP4/REV.2 (Annex 6).

9. Expresses satisfaction at the efforts of the Secretary General to consolidate and improve coordination and cooperation among OIC family of institutions and further requests the Secretary General to make consultations with subsidiary organs and specialized and affiliated bodies to identify the various human, material, financial and technical potentialities for the implementation of their respective programmes of activity on the basis of the principle of inter-action, interdependence and cooperation among OIC family of institutions.

10. Decides to strengthen sectoral and programme-level cooperation and cooperation among the various organs and bodies operating in similar fields. It further decides to approve the representation of each organ, centre and institution as observers at Boards of Administrators, and Executive Council meeting and in General Assemblies, in their appropriate fields of competence and on a reciprocal basis.

11. Welcomes the excellent relations established between the OIC and several international and regional organizations and invites the Secretary General to pursue his efforts to consolidate these relations and make periodical consultations with the OAU, the Arab League and other Sub-regional Organizations with a view to defining a common approach to the new changes in the world.

12. Requests the Secretary General to take steps with Member States with a view to setting up OIC Support Committees to give a new dimension to Joint Islamic Action on the basis of large-scale popular participation.

13. Entrusts the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and submit a report thereon to the next Islamic Summit Conference.

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RESOLUTION 2/6-ORG (IS) ON MODIFICATION OF THE EMBLEM OF THE ORGANIZATION OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE

The Sixth Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, Concord and Unity), held in Dakar Republic of Senegal, from 3 to 5 Jamada Al-Thani, 1412H (9 to 11 December 1991),

Inspired by the provisions of the Charter and the fundamental values of the glorious Islamic religion;

Mindful of the substantial progress made by the Organization and of the expansion and diversification of its activities both within and outside the Islamic World;

Convinced of the need to make a number of modifications to the emblem of the Organization with a view to reflecting the universal dimension of Islam and the rich diversity of Islamic Ummah, and facilitating the identification of the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

Having taken note of the Report of the Secretary General on the modifications to be made to the emblem of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (Ref. No. IS/6-91/SG/RP5/REV.1);

1- Approves the proposals to modify the emblem of the Organization of the Islamic Conference made by the Secretary General.

2- Entrusts the Secretary General to take necessary measures to implement the present resolution.

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RESOLUTION NO. 3/6-ORG(IS) ON THE QUESTION OF THE RENEWAL OF THE MANDATE OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL*

The Sixth Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, Concord and Unity), held in Dakar, Republic of Senegal from 3 to 5 Jumad Al Thani 1412 H (9-11 December 1991),

Recalling the relevant provisions of the Charter, notably its Article VI,

Having taken cognizance of the report (Doc.IS/6-91/5-IS-CHRMAN) presented by His Highness Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmed Al Jaber Al Sabah, Emir of the State of Kuwait and Chairman of the Fifth Islamic Summit Conference, emphasizing the need to introduce appropriate reforms with a view to ensuring stability and continued success for the OIC action,

Having also taken cognizance of the Secretary General's report on the functioning of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, its subsidiary organs, specialized and affiliated institutions (Doc.IS/6-91/SG-Rep.4/Rev.2) and his report on the strengthening of Joint Islamic Action (Doc. IS/6-91/EC/D.1-Rev.2),

Welcoming the expansion and diversification of the activities of the Organization of the Islamic Conference,

Conscious of the increasing role the Organization of the Islamic Conference is to play in the face of the fundamental changes taking place on the international scene in order to respond to the needs and demands of a reinvigorated joint Islamic Action,

Also conscious of the essential role of giving impetus, coordination and activation which devolves on the Secretary General and noting with satisfaction in this respect, the innovative actions being undertaken by the present Secretary General since his election,

Determined to provide the Organization of the Islamic Conference, with the necessary means to carry out its mission and for its regular functioning as well as to ensure continuity, dynamism and efficiency to its action, and to further uplift it at the level of similar international and regional organizations,

DECIDES THAT :

1. First paragraph of Article VI of the OIC Charter is amended as follows : "The General Secretariat shall be headed by a Secretary-General appointed by the Foreign Ministers Conference for a period of four years renewable once only".

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2. The amendment of Article VI, paragraph 1, comes into effect from the date of its ratification by two thirds of the Member States and upon their notification to the General Secretariat.

3. The mandate of Dr. Hamid Algabid, Secretary-General is renewed for a period of four years starting from 31 December 1992, the date of expiration of his current mandate, as soon as the required quorum for ratification has been obtained.

4. The Twenty-first Islamic Conference of the Foreign Ministers is entrusted with taking the necessary measures for the renewal of the mandate of the present Secretary General.

5. The Secretary General is entrusted to follow up the implementation of the present resolution.

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*Adopted by the Fourth Plenary Session of the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference on 5 Jumad Al Thani 1412 H (11 December 1991) on the proposal of the following cosponsors :

Senegal, Saudi Arabia, Iran, Bahrain, Tunisia, Kuwait, Qatar, Palestine, Pakistan, Indonesia, Turkey, Azerbaijan, Maldives, Gabon, The Gambia, Niger, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Benin, Chad, Uganda, Somalia, Sierra Leone, Djibouti, Afghanistan, Comoros, Nigeria, Brunei Darussalam, Yemen, Lebanon, Mauritania, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Bangladesh, Syria, Jordan.

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RESOLUTION NO. 4/6-ORG (IS)
ON
THE ISLAMIC WORLD IN THE FACE OF NEW DEVELOPMENTS ON THE INTERNATIONAL SCENE

The Sixth Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, Concord and Unity), held in Dakar, Republic of Senegal from 3-5 Jumad Al Thani 1412 H (9-11 December 1991);

Recalling Resolution 6/20-ORG adopted by the Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Conscious of the importance of the changes taking place in the system of global relations;

Desirous of contributing effectively with the international community towards the establishment of a new international order, based on equity and justice and ensuring peace and progress for mankind as a whole;

Recognizing the need to strengthen the capacity of the OIC System to respond effectively to the new challenges as well as meet the requirements of member states by fostering joint Islamic action in all domains;

Having considered the Report of the Secretary General on the work of the Reflection Committee on the Islamic World in the face of New Developments on the International Scene;

1. Notes with appreciation the pertinent observations and recommendations made by the Secretary General in his Report.

2. Requests the Secretary General to continue to monitor the developments at the global and regional levels with a view to strengthening the role of the OIC system for promoting peace and security as well as fostering economic and social development of member states.

3. Urges Member States to forward as quickly as possible to the Secretary General their respective views and approaches regarding the new changes in conformity with the arrangements stipulated in Resolution 6/20-ORG of the Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO.5/6-ORG(IS)

ON MOTION OF THANKS ADDRESSED TO HIS HIGHNESS SHEIKH JABER AL-AHMAD AL-JABER AL-SABAH EMIR OF THE STATE OF KUWAIT AND CHAIRMAN OF THE FIFTH ISLAMIC SUMMIT CONFERENCE

The Sixth Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, Concord and Unity), held in Dakar Republic of Senegal, from 3 to 5 Jamada Al-Thani 1412H (9 to 11 December 1991),

Inspired by the objectives and principles of the Charter;

Recalling the noble ideals of Joint Islamic Action as proclaimed in the Makkah Al-Mukarramah Declaration, adopted by the Third Islamic Summit Conference;

Having followed with great interest the speech delivered at the opening of the Conference by His Highness Sheikh Jaber Al-Ahmad Al-Jaber Al-Sabah, Emir of the State of Kuwait, and Chairman of the Fifth Islamic Summit Conference, and *having taken note* with appreciation of his report on the activities of the Organisation during his chairmanship (document IS/6-91/5IS-CHRMAN);

Having taken note of the progress achieved by the Organization of the Islamic Conference in the political, economic, cultural, and social fields as well as of the increasing expansion and diversity of its relations with non-member countries and international institutions and bodies;

Noting with satisfaction the exemplary relations of consultation and coordination established between the State of Kuwait, Chairman of the Summit, and the General Secretariat,

1- *Pays tribute* to His Highness Sheikh Jaber Al-Ahmad Al-Jaber Al-Sabah, Emir of the State of Kuwait for his follow-up action and the impetus he gave the Organisation, as well as for the far-reaching initiatives he took during his chairmanship of the Organisation within the framework of implementation of the resolutions adopted by the Fifth Islamic Summit Conference held in 1987 in Kuwait with a view to reinforcing Joint Islamic Action, enhancing the prestige of the Organisation and consolidating its contribution to the establishment of international peace and security,

2- *Expresses* its sincere thanks and deep gratitude to His Highness the Emir of Kuwait, and to the Kuwaiti Government and people for their generous and constant support to the Organization of the Islamic Conference and its various organs and institutions; which attests the keen interest they attach to the defence of Islamic causes.

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RESOLUTION NO.6/6-ORG(IS)
ON THE DATE AND VENUE OF THE SEVENTH ISLAMIC SUMMIT CONFERENCE

The Sixth Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, Concord and Unity), held in Dakar, Republic of Senegal, from 3 to 5 Jamada Al-Thani, 1412H (9 to 11 December 1991),

Referring to the relevant provisions of the Charter, in particular articles 5 and 6;

Recalling the Rules of Procedure of the Meetings of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, in particular rules 2 and 9 concerning the convening of the Conference and the role of the Secretary General;

Having taken note with appreciation of the offer made by the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques, King Fahd Ibn Abdul Aziz Al-Saud to host the Seventh Islamic Summit Conference in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia;

1. Expresses its deep gratitude to the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques, King Fahd Ibn Abdul Aziz Al-Saud, Sovereign of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, for his generous offer.

2. Decides that the Seventh Islamic Summit Conference shall be held in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia on a date to be fixed in consultation between the host country and the Secretary General.

3. Mandates the Secretary General, in conformity with prevailing technical, administrative and financial provisions, to take, in conjunction with the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the measures necessary for convening the Seventh Islamic Summit Conference.

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RESOLUTION 7/6-ORG(IS) ON THE DATE AND VENUE OF THE EIGHTH ISLAMIC SUMMIT CONFERENCE

The Sixth Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, Concord and Unity), held in Dakar, Republic of Senegal, from 3 to 5 Jamada Al-Thani 1412H (9 to 11 December 1991),

Referring to the relevant provisions of the Charter, in particular Articles 5 and 6;

Recalling the rules of procedure of the meetings of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference, in particular rules 2 and 9 concerning the convening of the Conference and the role of the Secretary General;

Having taken note with the appreciation of the offer made by His Excellency Mr. Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani, President of the Islamic Republic of Iran, to host the Eighth Islamic Summit Conference in the Islamic Republic of Iran;

1. *Expresses* its deep gratitude to His Excellency President Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani, of the Islamic Republic of Iran, for his generous offer.

2. *Decides* that the Eighth Islamic Summit Conference shall be held in the Islamic Republic of Iran on a date to be fixed in consultation between the host country and the Secretary General.

3. *Mandates* the Secretary General, in conformity with prevailing technical, administrative and financial provisions to take, in conjunction with the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the measures necessary for convening the Eighth Islamic Summit Conference.
